SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME XXIX NO. 251 SEYMOUR, INDIANA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1910. PRICE TWO CENTS

LARGE COUNTRY HOME IS BURNED

Residence of W. R. Robertson, Near Honeytown, Totally Destroyed By Fire.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLAR LOSS

Origin of Fire is Mystery, But it is Believed to Have Started From Burning Soot.

The country home of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Robertson, near Honeytown, with most of the household furnishings were totally destroyed by fire late Monday afternoon. The residence was a large two story building and was formerly the home of the late William Robertson.

The fire was discovered about 4 o'clock by Mrs. John Hamilton who was passing the house as she was returning to her home from a visit with her sister. She immediately gave the alarm and in a short time a number of the neighbors were working to save as much of the furniture as possible. When the fire was first noticed the blaze had gained much headway and the house burned rapidly until reduced to a heap of ashes. It seemed that the fire started in a west room on the second floor and in a few minutes the entire second floor was ablaze. Several pieces of furniture were removed from the rooms on the ground floor, but other than these all the household effects were lost. The smoke house was also destroyed, but the contents, consisting of a large supply of meat, were saved.

It is not known how the fire started, but it is believed that it was due to burning soot in the flue. At the time of the fire there was no one about the house. Mrs. Robertson was visiting relatives in Stilesville and Mr. Robertson was not at home.

Miss Hattie Hartwell, a young lady employed at the Robertson home, left the house shortly before the blaze was discovered and she stated that the fire in the kitchen stove was almost out before she left. While she was about the house she did not notice any evidence of fire on the second floor.

It was thought that the blaze might have originated from an acetylene lighting plant which was installed in the house, but it is not believed that the fire was caused from this as the tank in the basement was found to be in perfect condition even after the house was burned.

The blaze did not reach the barn, although this building was also threatened for a time. The loss on the house and contents amounts to nearly $5,000 with probably half that amount of insurance.

Every pair of shoes and rubbers will sell at Richart's Going Out of Business Sale. d&wtf

The only place you' can get high school books is at Miller's Book Store. s10d&w

Special prices on Room-Size Rugs and Linoleums at F. H. Heideman's. tf

You can get anything you want in school books and school supplies at Miller's Book Store. s10dw

Berdon's Barber Shop. S. Chestnut.

FOR THREE YEARS

Elizabethtown Couple Kept Marriage Secret.

Elizabethtown broke out in a new place a day or two ago when it became known that Joseph Guinn and Hattie Huffman had been husband and wife for three years. They were quietly married in Kentucky three years ago the 6th of last August and not a soul dreamed of the true state of affairs until the couple told it themselves and there was great and general surprise.

They are well known in the Elizabethtown neighborhood and each reside on a farm with their parents. They have been keeping company for many years and it was thought that after a while the leaven would work them into the matrimonial fever. They have had a good joke on all their friends for a long time and now they are going to housekeeping in a little nest of their own. They are deserving and their host of friends wish them wealth, happiness and a long life.—Columbus Herald.

Insists on a "Vindication."

Robert Owens, a detective of Bedford, says he has the money to pay the fine imposed upon him by the Bedford mayor recently, despite his request that the Governor remit the fine, but he says he wants to "vindicate" himself in his stand that there is no law which would permit the mayor of Bedford to fine a citizen of Bedford on a charge of vagrancy.

Owens was informed by Mark Thistlewaite, secretary to Governor Marshall, that he would have to present a petition for a remittance of his fine signed by the county officers at Bedford. Owens says the county officers will sign the petition if the prosecuting attorney will, but he has refused to do so. He has had his fine stayed and is not in jail. He has for years believed he would yet solve the Sarah Shaeffer murder mystery at Bedford and he asserts he was arrested because he insisted upon appearing before the grand jury for a further presentation of his theories of the case.

DIED.

BUSE.—An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. William Buse died Monday evening at the family home south of the city. Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon. Burial at the Lutheran cemetery.

Notice Masons.

There will be work Wednesday evening in the Fellowcraft degree.

J. S. MILLS, W. M.,
A. P. CARTER, Sec'y.

The township trustees have decided to open the seven-months' district school on September 19. The schools having a term of six months will begin the first Monday in October. The schools in this township, the consolidated, Jaketown, Cobb and White, have the longer term and will open on the 19th. The trustees are expecting a large enrollment this year and are making arrangements to accomodate the additional number of students.

There was a total rainfall of 1.34 inches Monday evening and Tuesday morning. The rain proved very beneficial to the growing corn and many of the farmers on the high sandy soil were busily engaged in plowing this morning. It will be several days however, before the fields in the lowlands can be entered with plows.

Tomatoes 45c per bushel. Apples 35c per bushel. Onions 65c per bushel. Cabbage 75c per hundred. Hauersperger's grocery. Phone 51.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

Had a Big Time at Union Picnic at Rockford Monday.

The Knights of Columbus of Seymour and Columbus with their families had a delightful time at the union picnic in the grove at Rockford yesterday afternoon and evening.

About three hundred persons were present, over one hundred coming from Columbus. There were plenty of swings on the grounds and a program of contests had been arranged that furnished fun and amusement for the entire afternoon.

In the two inning ball game Seymour won by a score of 6 to 4. Leo Richart and Cornelius Riehl formed the Seymour battery.

Arthur O'Conner of Seymour, won the boat race over his Columbus competitor and just to make the visitors feel at home Seymour also defeated the Columbus people in the tug of war contest, taking the rope away from the visitors entirely.

Columbus captured several prizes, however. A boy from Columbus won the sack race and a contest in which all the boys threw their shoes in a pile and then ran for it. The prize was to the one who found his shoes and put them on first. In the women's race a visitor won. Each racer held a spoon containing an egg in her mouth.

There were thirty entries in the baby contest. The judges were unable to decide which child was the prettiest and so gave each a prize. The same thing happened in the contest for the most beautiful young lady. One of the big features of the afternoon's program was the awarding of the prize, a watermelon, for the largest family. Jack Rush, of Columbus, came to the front with a family of twenty-two children which was something of a shock for Seymour, but when Victor Fettig uncovered a beautiful brood of thirty-three there was pride and joy in the home camp.

The most important event of the day was the bounteous picnic supper, in which everyone took a cheerful and active part.

Spoke Timber.

While most of the most valuable timber that once filled the forests in Lawrence county has been cut, most of it years ago, there is still to be found some oak, hickory and ash that is suitable for spokes and such things. Tyre Utterback, a timber buyer of this city, recently shipped a car load of spoke timber from Norman Station to the spoke factory at Seymour, and another from Blankenship. Today he bought a car load on the new switch into the Giberson quarry and expects to get a total of about ten cars from along this switch.—Bedford Democrat.

Find Picnic Balloon.

The St. Joseph's congregation near Four Corners sent up a small balloon at their annual picnic which was held on July Fourth near Four Corners. Attached to the balloon was a card with instructions that the finder should forward the same to the nearest newspaper. The balloon was found in good condition by a party of seventeen persons about two miles from the place where it had been sent up. Twenty names were on the card which was tied to the balloon.

Ladies and Gentlemen.

Ring up No. 92 for your clothes to be cleaned, pressed, etc. Also for your laundry work to be done. A. Ssiarra, the tailor and haberdasher. 14 East Second street.

N. B.—Fall and winter styles are now ready for your inspection.

SEYMOUR SCHOOLS WILL OPEN MONDAY

Superintendent and Members of the School Board Busy With Preliminary Arrangements.

EXAMINATIONS TO BE HELD

Teachers Will Hold Meeting Thursday Afternoon to Discuss Plan for Year's Work.

Superintendent J. A. Linke and the members of the school board are very busy this week making final arrangements for the opening of the city schools Monday morning. There is a vast amount of additional work this year in making preparations to accomodate the pupils of the Shields high school as the new building is not yet completed. The school trustees and superintendent, however, have almost completed their plans along this line and the various classes will be conducted with as little inconvenience as possible.

A number of available rooms in the central part of the city have been secured for the use of the high school, and the classes of the grade pupils will probably all be held at the ward schools. The grade pupils attending the Shields building will be assigned to the buildings according to the location of their homes and an effort will be made to make the best possible arrangement for their convenience. The high school classes will probably be held at the Armory Hall and at the city library.

It is expected that the enrollment of the schools this year will be nearly 1,200, or about the same as was shown by the records last year. It is believed that there will be about two hundred pupils in the high school this year, the different classes having about the same number as was enrolled last spring. According to the preliminary reports it is thought that there will be about fifty-five members in the Freshman class, sixty in the Sophomore, forty-six in the Junior, and thirty-seven in the Senior class.

EXAMINATIONS.

Before the schools open Monday there will be a number of examinations held for the benefit of pupils who failed to make the required grades last year. Examinations will be held at the Laurel street building at 8 o'clock Thursday morning for the benefit of delinquent pupils of the seventh and eighth grades.

On Friday morning from 9 to 11 o'clock Miss Andrews will meet in the basement of the city library all high school students who have back work, and also all pupils who will enter the Freshmen class from the eighth grade.

An examination will be held Saturday morning at 9 o'clock at the Laurel school building for the benefit of all high school pupils who failed to make the required grades in their work last year.

TEACHERS' MEETING.

There will be a teachers' meeting at the city library Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. All the teachers are requested to be present for after a general meeting there will be several sectional meetings.

Republican Want Ads Pay.

FROM PORTLAND

Former Jackson County Man Writes The Republican.

The following letter has been received by The Republican from H. C. Roche, of Portland, Oregon. He at one time lived in the western part of Jackson county and though he left this section years ago, there are many who will remember him and be interested in his communication.

To the Seymour Republican:—

It is now twenty years since I left the old Hoosier home. In the fall of 1889 I left Bedford and the old home localty of western Nebraska. The following season was an extremely dry one and the hot winds ruined the country in less than ten days. After coming to grief by the loss of our dear mother during the hot weather in August, I decided to go to Oregon. I landed in Portland about October 15 and worked as a painter and paperhanger for two years in the vicinity of that city. After Harrison was defeated I was sick enough to leave Oregon. I stepped off the train at the foot of Market street in San Francisco, about November 15 and I remained around that city and old Monterey until the following July, when the Pacific savings bank crash occurred. The financial trouble along the coast became so bad that I began to wonder where we were going to "get off" under the new political management. I concluded to visit the World's fair at Chicago. About July the 7th I was crossing the Mojave desert and I must say, the weather was strictly sunny, and hot. I arrived in Indianapolis in time to secure an excursion ticket for Chicago.

After visiting some old friends I started to Oklahoma. I passed a portion of the next seven years around Guthrie with my old friend, James M. McDonald of Seymour, who was making a success practicing law. I saw enough of the blood-curdling times to fill a history. Little of this was recorded. because no one had time to take up dead men's causes. The area from "no man's land" to the Mississippi and from the Southern line of Kansas to the Gulf of Mexico, at thattime was a field scourged by the Daltons, Doolins, Cherokee Bill and the worst the country could furnish. As I slept in a room on a ground floor one night many shots were fired within twenty feet of my head. Suddenly the city grew dark and I heard one say"You are an artist you have cut the feed wire in two." Another said, "Umph! that bullet struck right between my feet." I saw the sickening results of the great Seward cloud burst, the rushing waters from which swept the lowlands of Gutherie, not leaving one of the four bridges across the Cotton Wood river. I watched the growing political machinery of the state and knew most of the political wireworkers, who now hold the reins in the great state of Oklahoma.

When the new town of Weatherford became a city, I was one of the judges appointed by Governor Barnes for the first municipal election. I also polled the three wards, which elected one Republican councilman. Tired of politics, and jingoism, I, in the fall of 1900, returned to San Francisco, then came to Portland, Oregon, where I have for the past ten years devoted my time to the real estate business. My home is now on 73rd street East. It is blessed with a cheerful wife and a four-year-old daughter.

I remember well the old "Brick School House" in the quiet village of Weddelville, where I stood beside my schoolmates from the chart-class on. Though many of you, as have most of our families, passed beyond to eternal scenes, some still remain. Boys and girls it would do my soul good to grasp your hands once more as I did in childhood days, and the boys and girls around Medora, I truly wish you well also. These thoughts have followed me from childhood to where I stand today. Should any of you come this way, look me up.

H. C. ROCHE.

I am prepared to do upholstering. Finest work solicited.

W. A. WYLIE, North Broadway.
Phone 380. s6d

PICNIC NOTES.

First M. E. Sunday School Wins Prize For Most Unique Banner.

The union picnic of six of the Sunday Schools of Seymour closed Monday evening about nine o'clock, just in time for people to get home before the rain came. Everybody who attended seemed to enjoy the occasion greatly.

The committee of judges awarded the large flag which was given as a prize to the Sunday School having the most unique banner in the parade, to the First M. E. Sunday School. This banner was in the form of a cross with the lettering M. E. S. S. across it. From the cross long streamers were hung which were carried by six boys dressed as soldiers, the whole design being emblematic of the hidden motto, "Soldiers of the Cross." The boys who wore the uniform were: Al Branaman, James Purkiser, Warren Cross, Glen Prall, Lawrence Postum, Kenneth Dieck. The idea was especially appropriate for a Sunday School, and was well carried out. The members of the committee who designed the banner, were: Mrs. J. A. Linke, chairman, Mrs. U. F. Lewis, Mrs. I. G. Saltmarsh, Mrs. H. B. White, Mrs. Arthur Spreen, Mrs. W. G. Reynolds and Mrs. H. C. Dannettell. The committee of judges were: Frank S. Jones, Mrs. M. S. Blish and Mrs. A. Bollinger.

The Vallonia band furnished the music for the occasion and they gave general satisfaction. They kept the music going throughoutthe afternoon and evening.

The patronage at the stand was liberal, and the receipts will probably meet all the bills incurred for the picnic.

The winners in the races in the after noon were:

220-yard handicap, Willie Thomas.

220-yard dash, Charlie Trumbo.

Boys sack race: First race, Claud Robbins; second race, Ernest Hopewell.

Girls' sack race: First, Zelma Jones; second race, Pearl Powers.

Nail driving contest, Horace Seelinger.

Many of the business houses along the line of march were decorated with flags and bunting, showing their appreciation of the Sunday Schools of the city.

AUGUST WEATHER

Monthly Report Filed With State Bureau by J. Robert Blair.

J. Robert Blair, local volunteer weather observer, has filed with the state bureau the local report for the month of August. It shows that the maximum temperature was 98 degrees and was recorded on the 28th, while the minimum temperature of 49 degrees was noted on the 23rd. The hottest day in August 1909 was 95 degrees on the 17th and the coolest day was the 27th when the mnimum temperature of 46 degrees was registered. The rainfall during the month this year was 1.56 inches as compared with 2.27 inches for the same month in 1909. During the month this year there was eleven clear days against fifteen bright days in August 1909. The greatest range in temperature in any one day last month was 42 degrees recorded on the 23rd and the least range in twenty-four hours was 19 degrees on the 15th. The greatest range in August last year was 40 degrees on the 13th and the least was 10 degrees on the 7th.

Buy your shoes at the Closing Out Sale at Richart's. d&wtf

All the school books and school supplies at Millers Book Store. s10dw

KODAK

Double the joys of vacation days.

Anybody can make good pictures the Kodak way.

You can do the work without dark room or we will do it for you.

Phone Your Drug Wants

Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.
The Rexall Store
Registered Pharmacists
Phone No. 033

REMEMBER THE FOUNTAIN STILL FLOWS.

FRUIT JARS
At Reduced Prices

These are all Ball Masons
BEST MADE

Pints per doz. - - 44c
Quarts per doz. - - 54c
Half Gallon per doz - 64c
Tin Cans, qrts, per doz. 28c
Paraffine per pound - 10c
Jelly Glasses, 6 oz., doz. 18c
Lids for Ball Mason doz. 20c

HOADLEY'S
GROCERY
117-119 South Chestnut Srteet.

DREAMLAND

TWO FILMS

"Won by a Hold-up" and "Floral Parade" and "The Pine Ridge Feud"
(Essany and Selig—bound to be good)
Latest Illustrated Song
By Miss Lois Reynolds.

TRY
Dr. Price's
Wheat Flakes,
they're fine, per package 9c, 3 for 25c.
For sale
AT
MAYES' CASH GROCERY
Phone 658. All Goods Delivered.

Can You Afford

to be without insurance on your Horses, Mules and Cattle. We protect your stock against death from FIRE, LIGHTNING, SICKNESS, ACCIDENT and THEFT. Be on the safe side by securing a policy from

—THE—
FRED EVERBACK
AGENCY COMPANY
Office over Milhous Drug Store

DOUBLE SHOW
NICKELO
TONIGHT

"A RUSSIAN SPY" (Drama)
"Tropical Java of The South Sea Islands" (Educational)
"THE THIEF" (Drama)
SONG
"Won't You Come Into My Bungalow"

We Give You
Express Service
At Freight Rates
To and From
LOUISVILLE
I. & L. Traction Co.

RUSTIC
DOUBLE HEADER

"By His Own Hand" (Western Melo-Drama) "The New Shawl" (An "Imp" Western Picture)
SONG:
"Some Little Something About You"

DUKE D'ABRUZZI

His Long-Standing Romance Said to Be Nearing Climax.

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THE ELKINS-ABRUZZI WEDDING DATE IS SET

At Least So Goes the Report From Paris.

Paris, Sept. 6.—The date for the wedding of Miss Katherine Elkins and the Duke of the Abruzzi has been fixed for the latter part of February, according to reports in circulation here which seem to be reliable. It is stated that within ten days the duke will pay a visit to the Elkins family here, and at that time arrangements will be made for the presentation of the senator's family to the Italian royal household. It is understood that before her marriage Miss Elkins will have conferred on her the title of Countess of Teramo, in honor of one of the largest towns in the Abruzzi district.

The statement is made at the same time that Miss Elkins will become a member of the Roman Catholic church, and already plans for her instruction in that faith have been made. Her religious instructor will be Mgr. Beccari, the royal chaplain, who has already agreed to undertake the task of converting Miss Elkins to the Catholic faith. The financial arrangements which go with the marriage have been attended to, and it is announced that the marriage portion will be $5,000,000, which is not considered extraordinary in amount here in view of the rank of the prospective bridegroom and the wealth of Senator Elkins.

According to one report here the Marquis Negrotto Di Cambiaso has already returned to Italy after an interview with Senator Elkins, who is said to have left Antwerp last night on his way to the United States.

This Complicates It.

Paris, Sept. 6.—The Eclaire prints this morning an interview which the correspondent of the Secolo at Milan claims to have had with Miss Katherine Elkins, in which it states that all negotiations looking to the marriage of the young woman and the Duke of the Abruzzi have been declared off. The correspondent is quoted as saying that he saw Miss Elkins here and that when she was asked if it were true that the negotiations had been broken she answered "Yes."

Court Circles Objected.

Rome, Sept. 6.—The Paris correspondent of the Tribuna confirms the statement attributed to the Secolo that the Elkins-Abruzzi negotiations have been abruptly broken off. The question, it is added, which led to this result was that of the relationship of the young woman's parents to the members of the Italian court.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

A German officer has been arrested while sketching the fortifications at Portsmouth, England.

Edward Ballard, twenty years old, was killed in a baseball game at Wisner, Mich. A foul tip hit him over the heart.

Two British scientists announce the discovery of the microorganism which destroys the bacteria which are essential to the fertility of the soil.

Fire destroyed the entire stock and wrecked the four-story building occupied by the Leader department store at Minneapolis. Loss, $225,000.

The members of the Princeton Alumni association in New Jersey, numbering about 1,400, have been appealed to to lend their influence toward bringing about the nomination of President Woodrow Wilson as the Democratic candidate for governor of that state.

Federal District Judge Smith McPherson, at Red Oak, Ia., has denied the injunction asked for by C. W. Post, who sought to restrain the American Federation of Labor and its officers and a St. Louis stove company from entering into an agreement to maintain a closed shop.

DIET FADS ATTACKED.

Physician Disputes Some Ideas About Foods and Nutrition.

A Britisher is your true "knocker" of fads, provided he turns at all in that direction. Dr. A. L. Benedict has taken this tangent and has set about disputing a lot of ideas concerning foods and nutrition.

Few people, comparatively, eat too much; most of them, through fad foods, economy and lack of condition for a normal appetite, don't eat enough.

A cooked egg is more nourishing than an egg eaten raw.

Sugar, used to the extent of three to four ounces a day, is one of the cheapest and best foods for the development of energy; if not all digested, it isn't as harmful to the digestive organs as are the undigested fats and proteids.

Starch never advances far toward digestion in the stomach; the pancreas deals with it easily and effectively.

Fruits, nuts, desserts and the like are unnecessary to the physical needs of the system.

Excepting the olive, almost the only vegetable foods that contain appreciable fats are nuts.

Meat and many vegetables contain as much phosphorus or "brain food" as does the fishiest fish.

A Welsh rabbit is sterile, highly nutritious and no harder to digest than is milk curd. It's what you drink with it after midnight that hurts.

The best bouillon and other clear soups have about 6 per cent of proteid content. Beef tea is about as nourishing as is the water in which an egg has been poached.

Of eggs and milk, the calories of a day's rations should call for twenty-five eggs or three quarts of milk. As to raw oysters, 2.2 pounds yield fifty calories, which is about one-twelfth of what a person needs of proteid.

No healthy person should be a semi-invalid after a meal, requiring a snooze to recover; dawdling over a meal is as bad as bolting it.—Chicago Tribune.

LEAD IN MONTANA.

Ores In the Bearpaw Mountains May Prove Valuable.

The approaching exhaustion of the world's richer known lead producing districts gives special interest to the study of any possible source of lead in countries where increasing prices or improved methods may soon make even low grade deposits valuable. Accordingly the United States geological survey has published a report by L. J. Pepperberg on the little known lead field of the Bearpaw mountains, in Montana.

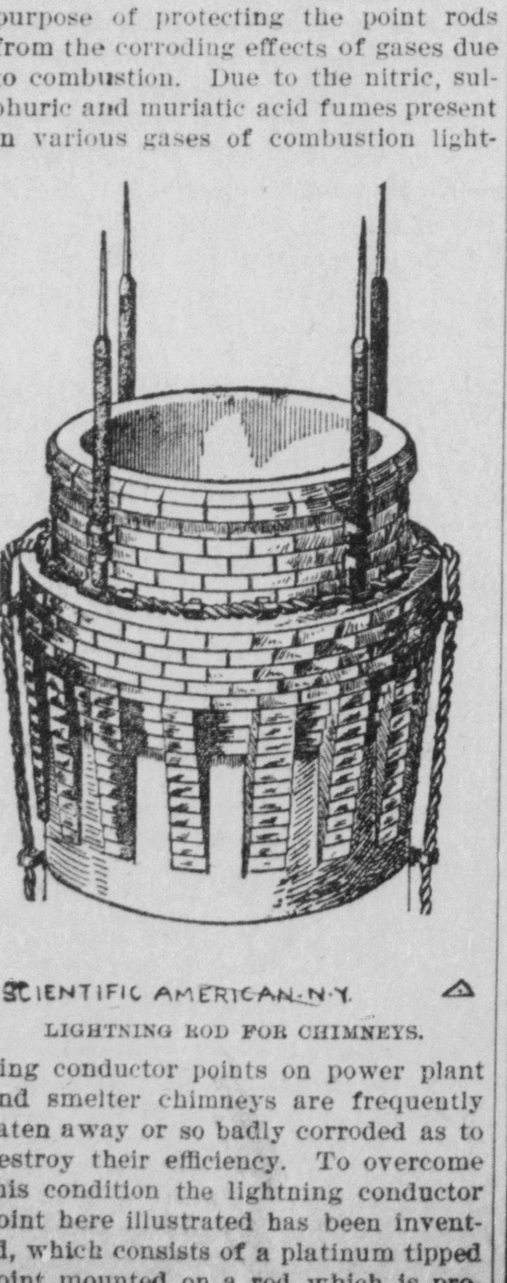
The region considered was long ago prospected for gold and silver, but no valuable mineral deposits were found until about 1888, when work was begun on a vein of argentiferous galena near Lloyd. A claim on this vein was patented in 1892, but work was suspended because it proved to be unprofitable. Since that time several other claims have been patented, and some work has been done, though no ore has yet been produced.

The rocks in this region are widely mineralized. The ores were probably deposited by hot waters ascending from great depths. Later, during the long continued wearing down of the Bearpaw mountains by erosion and weathering, the metallic minerals were dissolved, carried down again into the rocks by rainwater and redeposited in concentrated form within moderate distances of the surface.

The ore contains a little gold, forty or fifty ounces of silver to the ton and 50 or 60 per cent of lead and is easily crushed and concentrated. More thorough prospecting in this region may develop ore bodies of greater value.

Lightning Rod Protector.

The lightning conductor point and point rod protector herewith illustrated is the invention of Carl Bajohr of St. Louis. It was designed for the purpose of protecting the point rods from the corroding effects of gases due to combustion. Due to the nitric, sulphuric and muriatic acid fumes present in various gases of combustion lightning conductor points on power plant and smelter chimneys are frequently eaten away or so badly corroded as to destroy their efficiency. To overcome this condition the lightning conductor point here illustrated has been invented, which consists of a platinum tipped point mounted on a rod which is protected by a tubular jacket of carbon.



SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN-N.Y.

LIGHTNING ROD FOR CHIMNEYS.

CATHARINE ELKINS

Senator's Daughter Going to Get Duke After All, 'Tis Said.

THE COLONEL HAD A PERSONAL ENCOUNTER

Roosevelt Compelled to Take a Fargoite In Hand.

Fargo, N. D., Sept. 6.—A rough, dirty-looking man, wearing a battered derby hat and with a two-days' growth of beard on his face, jammed his way through the crowd at Island park, where Mr. Roosevelt spoke late Monday afternoon, and demanded an audience. It was just at the conclusion of the colonel's speech to the laboring men of the west. On the platform from which Mr. Roosevelt had spoken were fully 1,500 persons. They did not know what it all meant.

"I've a question to ask," he yelled, as he pressed closer to the colonel. "I want to speak to you." Mr. Roosevelt, thinking that the stranger was a laboring man who wished to make himself clear on some point in the address, asked him what he wanted.

"Who is paying for this trip of yours?" the stranger cried. "Who is paying for it?"

The colonel was very angry then, and he glared fiercely.

"That is a very impertinent question," replied Mr. Roosevelt. "I don't mind telling you, however, that the Outlook magazine, with which I am connected, is paying for it."

The rough intruder stepped closer to Mr. Roosevelt, while the crowd stood and gaped. There were no policemen near.

"It's a lie, I tell you, a lie!" the man shouted. "The nation is paying for it. The country is doing it."

The colonel saw in a flash that the man was a Socialist, and probably a demented Socialist. He rushed toward him, grabbed the man's right arm and jerked it upward, wrenching it as he did so. He pushed the intruder back in no gentle manner and slammed him to the ground. The man disappeared in the crush before an officer hove in sight. Mr. Roosevelt was not deeply disturbed over the occurrence, although he was more excited than most of the crowd had any idea of.

The colonel said that he was not taking any chances with this type of man. The stranger was later arrested. His name is not known.

GEORGIA LYNCHING BEE

Five Negroes Made Victims of Summary Vengeance.

Athens, Ga., Sept. 6.—Five negroes were lynched in an isolated part of Clark county. Shortly after midnight a daughter of J. W. Huff, a prominent planter, discovered a negro in her room. She fought him and her father came rushing into the room and made a prisoner of the negro. Neighbors arrived, and the prisoner confessed that four other negroes had planned with him to enter the home of the Huffs, kill the family, rob the house, and set it on fire. A posse was formed and started in pursuit of the other negroes. They refused to surrender and a running fight followed in the course of which the negroes were shot down and killed. Several members of the posse were slightly wounded in the pistol battle.

WEATHER EVERYWHERE.

Observations of United States weather bureaus taken at 8 p m. yesterday follow:

	Temp.	Weather.
New York	81	Clear
Albany	66	Clear
Atlantic City	80	Clear
Buffalo	74	Cloudy
Chicago	78	Cloudy
Indianapolis	72	Rain
New Orleans	82	Pt. Cloudy
St. Louis	72	Rain
Washington	80	Clear
Philadelphia	82	Clear
Boston	66	Cloudy

Generally fair; same Wednesday, except local thunderstorms.

THE MOTHER WITH ONE SON

She Often Spoils Him by Waiting on Him and Making the Girls Do Likewise.

WHAT a mistake a mother makes by petting her only son, waiting on him hand and foot and encouraging her daughters to do likewise!

While this is common enough in England, where the title goes to the boy and therefore the rest of the family looks up to him, somehow there is no excuse for it in this country. You often see a widow lavishing all her love and care on a son and doing everything for him, while the girls of the family look out for themselves as best they may and are considered decidedly out of the running.

Nothing so spoils a man and unfits him to fight his own battles in after life as this ill chosen coddling. Worse than that, he gets a false notion of the status of a woman in the household and expects his wife to wait on him as his mother and sisters did.

A young man of this description married a girl used to a well ordered home and to every sort of attention and consideration. He left his things around for every one to pick up. When he took books out of the bookcase he never put any of them back, but left them sprawling face downward on tables, chairs and even carpets.

He considered his will, his comfort and his happiness paramount in the household, and finally when his young wife could not stand it any more there was a separation.

But is it wonderful that a man should be selfish when for years he has been considered the most precious thing in the household, the pivot of attention?

That in any case he escapes being totally spoiled is almost a miracle. Mothers should realize what a crime they are committing by such fatal weakness.

Woman Runs Big Department Store.

Mrs. Charles Netcher of Chicago is acting manager and owner with her children of one of the largest department stores in the world. The store covers fifteen acres of floor space, represents an investment of more than $15,000,000 and employs upward of 3,000 persons. Six years ago, when her husband died, the store occupied an old building. Mrs. Netcher has replaced it with a fireproof structure more than five times as large as the old one. Besides managing her store, Mrs. Netcher is bringing up three sons and a daughter.

The Lazy Woman's Housekeeping Aid.

No more need the lazy woman fear keeping house. The chief bugbear has been removed—namely, washing the dishes. Paper plates now come in sets, artistically decorated, and these are so cheap they may be used and thrown away after each meal. Paper napkins and tablecloths also add to the delightful freedom from worry which the lazy housekeeper may now enjoy. MAUD ROBINSON.

USING PAPER DISHES.

A Sewing Machine Secret.

Take out the screw that holds the footplate, remove it, and you will be surprised at the amount of fluff accumulated there. Clean the little grooves and under the whole of the plate with a penknife. The needle must be taken out before the work is begun. This is often the only cause of the machine running hard.

To Restore Black Ribbon.

It will be found that black coffee, strained until it is quite clear and free from grounds, is excellent for renovating black ribbon. Brush the ribbon well, then gently sponge it with the coffee and iron it carefully on the wrong side until it is dry.

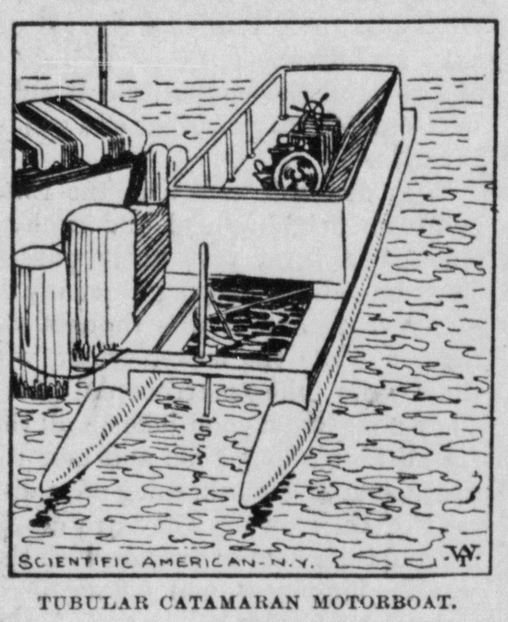
NOVEL POWER BOAT.

Tubular High Speed Catamaran Motor Craft of Light Draft.

A novel tubular power boat which draws only two inches without load and three inches with several passengers has been constructed by William S. Reed of Janesville, Wis. It has a speed of eighteen miles per hour when operated by a gasoline motor of only six horsepower capacity.

The boat consists of two cigar shaped tubes measuring a trifle less than one foot in diameter. On the tubes a platform fourteen feet long is mounted which has a railing of tubing with paraffin coated canvas sides and ends, secured by a molding at the bottom and hooks on the railing.

The platform on which the engine is mounted is three and a half feet wide and is made of matched flooring. The boat measures about thirty feet in length over all. The galvanized iron cylinders or tubes are divided into three chambers, an air pump keeping a moderate pressure constantly within them.



SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN-N.Y. W.

TUBULAR CATAMARAN MOTORBOAT.

The rudder is located at the bow between the tubes. By this arrangement the boat is steered with little loss of speed in turning, the usual result when the rudder is placed at the stern. The boat attains its highest speed in a remarkably short space of time.

It is said that this novel motorboat leaves hardly any wake and that it throws only a three inch wave, for this construction gives the propeller an undisturbed body of water to pass through at all times.

It is maintained that the stern does not settle down in the water even when running at full speed. The skin friction is small.

SAND AND GRAVEL.

Increased Demand For Washed Material In Cement Work.

More than $18,000,000 worth of sand and gravel was dug out for sale in the United States in 1909, according to a report just issued by the geological survey.

This notable increase in production is due in great part to the more extensive use of sand and gravel in concrete construction work, but larger quantities were also used as railroad ballast and filling. There was also a considerable increase in the use of molding sand. The production of glass sand in 1909 was but little more than that in 1908.

During 1909 the geological survey made field and laboratory studies of many kinds of sands and gravels in localities where federal buildings were in course of construction. These studies have shown great differences in the quality of sand and gravel used at different places for making concrete. Some contractors contend that run-of-bank sand gravel is the best for making cement concrete, but this contention is generally not sustained by practical trials and experiments. The most desirable material is that which is free from clay, loam or dust. Mica also is objectionable if present in large quantity, as well as pyrite or limonite. A coating of dust on gravel prevents its proper contact with cement, and the pebbles are therefore easily broken out of the concrete.

During recent years, particularly in the large building centers, there has been a greater general appreciation of the importance of using proper sand and gravel in cement concrete, so that leading architects and builders are requiring sound, clean, washed material.

To Keep Brasswork Bright.

Brass rails or other brasswork on launches or boats can be easily kept bright by the use of sperm oil. Some boatmen polish their brasswork only once with putz or polishing powder, while for the rest of the season they keep it bright with sperm oil, which is rubbed on with a very oily cloth. Before starting on a trip the brasswork is rubbed over with the sperm oil cloth to prevent the salt from reaching the brass, and on the return the salt is readily taken off, leaving the rail bright. This method was recently suggested to an automobilist, who found it to be a great success, because he could polish up his brass very easily after it had been left several days.—Scientific American.

To Blacken Light Woods.

To blacken light woods make a preparation of an ounce of borax, dissolved in a quart of water, with two ounces of shellac. The liquid is then to be boiled until a perfect solution is obtained, then stir in two teaspoonfuls of glycerin and complete by adding a sufficiency of soluble aniline black to completely darken the liquid, which will now be ready for use.

Sea Water Cement.

The result of tests made by a large engineering firm recently to test the effect of sea water on cement sand mortar showed that the water reduces its tensile strength.

WOMAN ESCAPES OPERATION

Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Elwood, Ind.—"Your remedies have cured me and I have only taken six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I was sick three months and could not walk. I suffered all the time. The doctors said I could not get well without an operation, for I could hardly stand the pains in my sides, especially my right one, and down my right leg. I began to feel better when I had taken only one bottle of Compound, but kept on as I was afraid to stop too soon."—Mrs. SADIE MULLEN, 2728 N. B. St., Elwood, Ind.

Why will women take chances with an operation or drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion, and nervous prostration.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be absolutely confidential, and the advice free.

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THE NEW
"Rengo Belt"
CORSET

Have you seen it? Conforming to all the latest requirements of fashion, it is especially designed for stout figures, has no superior as an abdomen reducer, and is guaranteed not to break.

The 'RENGO BELT," on the front of this corset is responsible for—*The comfort it gives, the style it produces, the way it wears, the hygienic support it gives the figure, and the modish swing it gives the gown.*

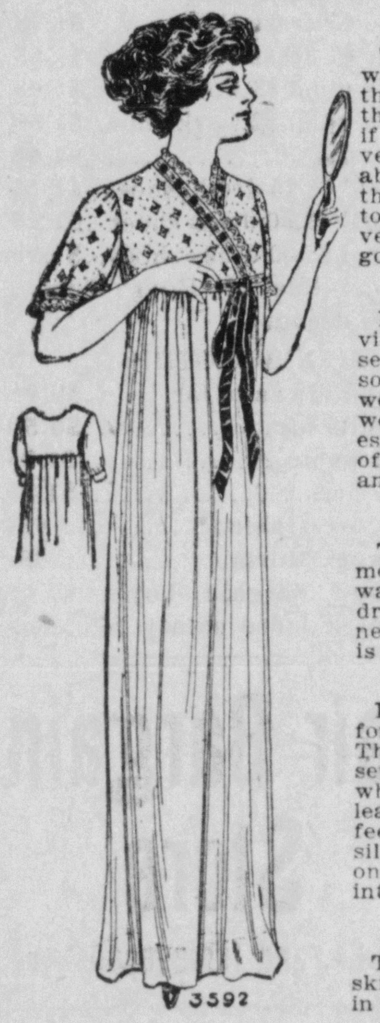
Ask the corset department of any leading store to fit you with a
RENGO BELT CORSET
of the proper model and size and you will find the first real comfort you have ever known in a corset that makes the medium and stout figure shapely without pinching.

Rengo Belt
Style 43 has High Bust and Style 47 Low Bust $2.00
Style 49 High Bust, and Style 50 Medium Bust Extra quality Imported Coutil. $3.00

For Sale By
THE GOLD MINE CO.

A Fashion Chat on Charming Lingerie.

Furnished by Pictorial Review
222 West 39th Street, New York City


3592

There is such an honest satisfaction felt by women and girls when they know how to fashion their own dainty garments that the chances are they will always manage to find time to make some if not all of their under-wear. It is quite true that very pretty lingerie can be bought at quite reasonable prices at the big department stores but it is the alteration necessary very often that is objected to. Then agan, the material may not be of the very best quality and there is a probability of its going to pieces in the wash.

In making undergarments a great deal of individuality can be used by introducing new ideas in sewing on the fine laces or perhaps embroidering some handsome flower design. Another reason why we delight in making instead of buying our underwear is because of the perfect fit that is insured especially if a good pattern is used. Upon the fit of the undergarment depends the fit of the gown and that is an all important matter.

There is no single item of lingerie deserving of more particular attention than the petticoat, for, as was just mentioned, no matter how perfect one's dresses may be, if the petticoat which is worn beneath is ill-fitting, it will surely affect that which is worn over it.

It seems as if more petticoats are needed to-day for even a very modest wardrobe than ever before. There are the princess slips to begin with, of which several are usually necessary. From two to four white petticoats are needed, one black one and at least several of different colors. It is a comfortable feeling, if you can afford it, to own one satin or silk petticoat, but when you have to choose just one from among the many colors it resolves itself into somewhat of a problem.

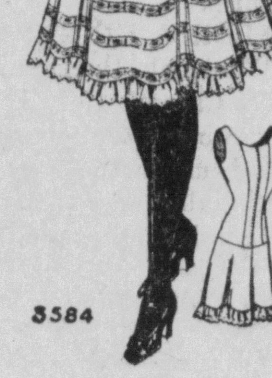
The cross-barred muslins make wonderfully pretty skirt ruffles and need little decoration, the material in itself being so effective.

For dressing sacks, wrappers and nightgowns, cotton crepe is one of the most useful and popular materials. Some women use it for corset covers also, though others prefer nainsook and lawn that has to be ironed. The fact that crepe is so easily laundered and needs no ironing recommends it for travelers who have nightgowns and combination undergarments of it. Printed flowered or figured crepe is utilized for dressing sacks and wrappers. Habutia and China silk are popular and if warmth is desired, challis, wool batiste, viyella and cashmere are used.

Cotton crepe was used for the night-gown shown in PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERN No. 3592, the surplice style yoke and the short flowing sleeves being of embroidered crepe. The pattern includes puff sleeves also. Cross-barred nainsook, dimity, and lawn are suitable materials. Pattern sizes are for 32, 36, 40 and 44 inch bust measure, and the medium size requires 3⅛ yards of 45-inch material with 1⅞ yards of all-over embroidery 24 inches wide.

Combinations are now made of all-over embroidery and are very attractive indeed. Beautiful laces are employed in their making and embroidery seems to be the vogue. Besides the torchon laces, there are the German and French valenciennes, and nothing could be prettier and softer looking. The former will wear better as it has a double thread. The imitation Clany is also good.

Ladies' combination undergarment PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERN No. 3584 consists of a princess corset-cover to which may be attached either the circular petticoat or circular open drawers. The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. For the medium size the corset-cover and petticoat require 3 yards of 36-inch material; for corset cover and drawers 3¼ yards; for either garment 5½ yards of wide edging and 11 yards of insertion is required.


3584

Patterns of these models, including cutting and construction guides are 15 cents each number.

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THAT REPORT ABOUT READY

Ballinger-Pinchot Committee Getting Together.

A BIG JOB AHEAD OF THEM

Evidence in the Case Covers Nearly Six Thousand Pages, and the Members of the Committee Will Spend Several Days in Minneapolis Going Over It—Report to Be Made Upon Adjournment of Sessions.

Minneapolis, Sept. 6.—The Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee will begin its sessions at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The committee will be called to order by Senator Knute Nelson, chairman, at the West hotel. Although no definite statements have been made, several of the members intimated that the report would be made as soon as the committee adjourns. Senator Nelson said he was not sure that he would favor making the report at this time, but he was willing to put the question up to the committee. Indications are that the meetings will continue several days. The evidence to be considered covers nearly 6,000 pages, and with the members divided to a certain extent, a lengthy discussion is expected before an agreement is reached. The members of the committee already here are Chairman Nelson, Senators Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida and George Sutherland of Utah, Representatives Ollie James of Kentucky, James M. Graham of Illinois, S. W. McCall of Massachusetts, and R. H. Madison of Kansas.

WISCONSIN PRIMARIES

Three of the Five Republican Candidates for Governor Confident.

Milwaukee, Sept. 6.—Three candidates of the five seeking the Republican nomination for governor declare their conviction that they will be nominated. William Mitchell Lewis, county optionist and La Follette candidate, expects to get 80,000 of the 200,000 votes that may be polled for the five candidates in today's primaries.

E. T. Fairchild, Taft Republican, opposed to county option, expects the solid standpat vote, and the nomination by a plurality of 20,000 over McGovern, whom his managers fear more than Lewis.

F. C. McGovern's managers declare that this La Follette candidate, who opposes the Lewis county option platform, will be nominated by the solid progressive vote of the state. La Follette himself appears not to be in any danger at the primaries.

THE NATIONAL GAME

Here Are the Current Scores in the Three Big Leagues.

The National League.

At Pittsburg— R.H.E.
St. Louis.. 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0— 4 9 0
Pittsburg.. 0 5 1 2 0 1 2 0 *—11 12 1

Zmich, Willis and Phelps; White, Leifield and Gibson.

At Brooklyn— R.H.E.
New York.. 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2 8 1
Brooklyn... 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 *—3 9 0

Drucke and Smith; Scanlon and Bergen.

At Philadelphia— R.H.E.
Boston.... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 0 6 7
Phil'delphia 0 6 1 2 0 0 1 3 *—13 16 1

Curtis and Smith; Moren, Slaughter and Dooin.

At Cincinnati— R.H.E.
Chicago........... 1 5 1 2 0 0—9 11 1
Cincinnati........ 0 3 0 0 1 1—5 9 1

Reulbach and Kling; Rowan and McLean.

Morning Games—At Brooklyn, 5; New York, 1.
At Pittsburg, 9; St. Louis, 8.
At Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 3.
At Cincinnati, 4; Chicago, 3.

The American League.

At Chicago— R.H.E.
Cleveland.. 0 0 0 1 0 1 3 0 0— 5 8 0
Chicago... 6 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 *—10 15 1

Falkenberg, Fanwell and Adams; White and Block.

At New York— R.H.E.
Philadelphia 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2 8 2
New York.. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 5 0

Coombs and Lapp; Vaughan and Criger.

At Boston— R.H.E.
Washington. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 8 2
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 *—5 4 2

Gray, Otey and Ainsmith; Wood and Kleinow.

At Detroit— R.H.E.
St. Louis... 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0—3 7 1
Detroit..... 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 *—4 7 1

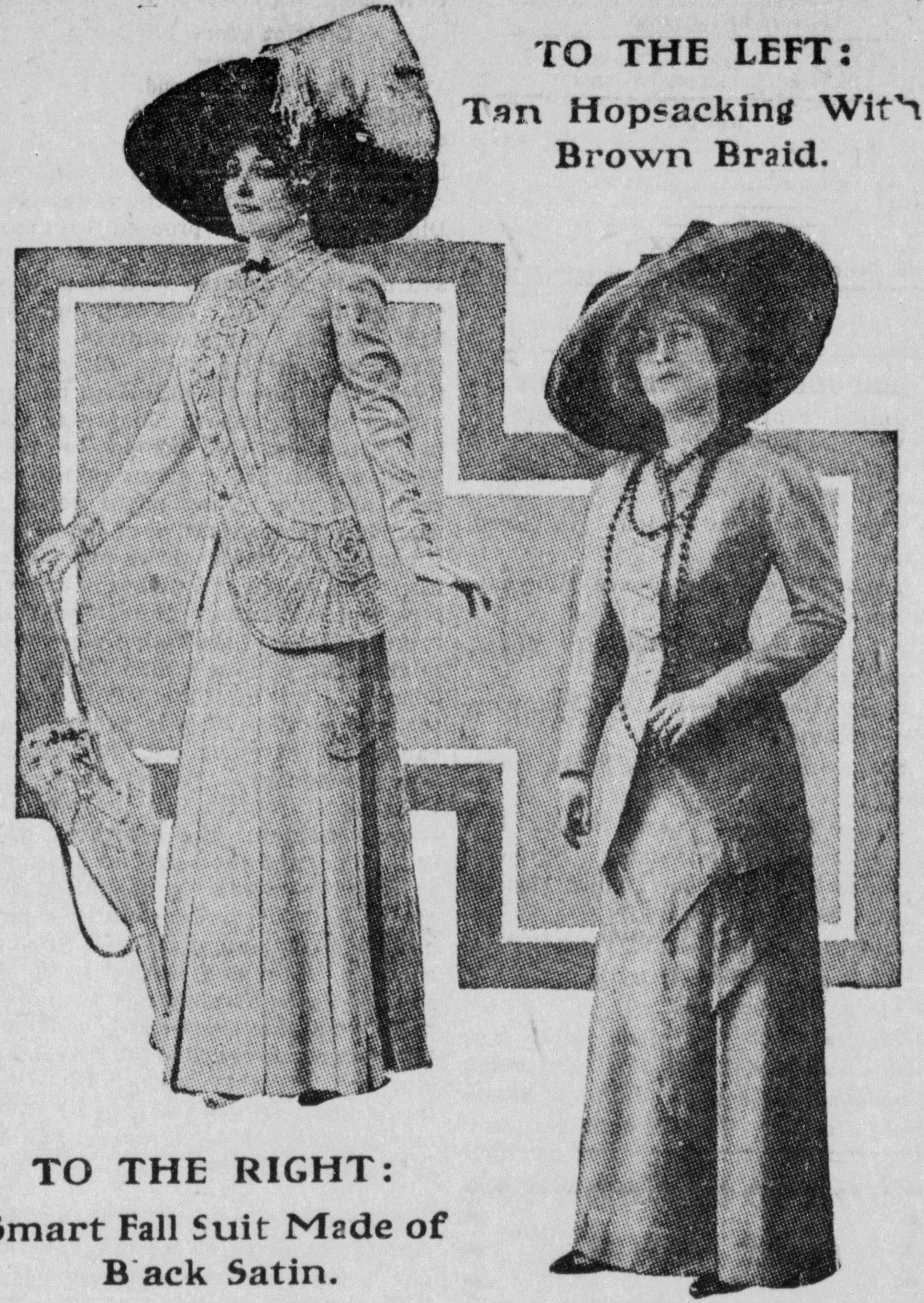
Bailey and Stephens; Loudell and Casey.

Morning Games—At New York, 5; Philadelphia, 2.
At Boston, 1; Washington, 4.
At Detroit, 4; St. Louis, 1.
At Chicago, 0; Cleveland, 5.

The American Association.

Morning Games—At Toledo, 5; Louisville, 0.
At Indianapolis, 2; Columbus, 5.
At St. Paul, 2; Minneapolis, 6.
At Milwaukee, 5; Kansas City, 11.
Afternoon Games—At Toledo, 2; Louisville, 3.
At Indianapolis, 4; Columbus, 2.
At Minneapolis, 5; St. Paul, 4.
At Milwaukee, 2; Kansas City, 3, six innings; called, darkness.

HERE ARE TWO SMART FALL SUITS



TO THE LEFT:
Tan Hopsacking With Brown Braid.

TO THE RIGHT:
Smart Fall Suit Made of Black Satin.

With summer fashions riding out on a wave of tunic dresses and low cut necks the thoughts of women turn naturally and easily toward what they shall wear during the autumn. There is every indication that for the next few months women are to be somewhat somberly clad, black and white being very fashionable indeed. Of course colors are seen, especially the new shades of brown and green, but every woman who wishes to appear smart includes in her wardrobe costumes of black or black and white. Especially chic are black satin suits similar to the one seen in the illustration. Frequently they are made unrelieved by even a tiny bit of color or white, but only the stately and dignified woman should attempt to wear the rather somber creations. For those who wish to relieve their blackness or who should do so a touch of the oriental embroidery that has been so popular of late is recommended. This may be applied on the collar or elsewhere, as one's fancy may suggest. The suit shown is made of heavy soft black satin. The trimming on the jacket is of oriental design. The suit shown is set off by the wearing of the long necklace made of wooden beads, in black or color. These beads are quite the latest, smartest thing in the matter of little additions to the toilet. They are seen wherever the members of the smartest sets congregate.

The other new fall suit shown in the picture is in quite another class. It is not quite as smart as the first, but it will be ever so much more popular, as it is far less expensive. The material is tan hopsacking, with deep braiding of brown. The designer called this suit a "walking suit," and it is eminently proper and well suited for a stroll on the avenue, but its prettiness will lead to its extensive use on other occasions.

AMANDA RIDDLE.

A LOW NECK FRILL

When a busy New York merchant whose affairs are totally unrelated to women's styles takes note of a fashion it must be prevalent indeed.

Yet that is just what happened a few days ago. He asked, "What have the girls done with all their collars? Every one I see seems to have adopted the low neck fashion."

And he was quite right. Not in years has a fashion or fad met with such widespread favor as this year's habit of baring the neck. The cut shows one of the smartest of the frills that have taken the place of the collar. It is made of embroidery and is very pretty as well as fashionable.

PRACTICAL HOME ECONOMICS SCHOOL

PHOTO BY KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

A CLASS IN COOKING.

In this day of high cost of living it is very essential that the housewife, if she makes her life work a success, shall operate her kitchen on an economical basis. She must not only be a good buyer, but she must also possess the ability to utilize the odds and ends of her purchases and at the same time set a tempting table. Many believe that such a training cannot be had by any other method than by the route traveled by the bride, but there is at least one place in America where young women who go out as graduates of the institution have a thorough training in buying, cooking and serving the meals in the home. At the Agricultural college at Manhattan, Kan., is located the largest home economics building in the United States, in which during the past year over 500 young women of the state received training in domestic science and art. The building is equipped with eight large domestic science laboratories, but the laboratory that is most interesting of all is the large dining room with the eight small kitchens adjoining.

It is the aim of the work to give the young women a practical knowledge of the preparing of meals in a simple, dainty manner and also to give them a practical knowledge of the cost and buying of foodstuffs.

This course comes in the junior year, and the following are domestic science prerequisites: Domestic Science I, Domestic Science II, Human Nutrition, Food and Nutrition I, Food and Nutrition II and Household Management.

CAME WHERE HE WASN'T WANTED

Intruder at Hoosier Dance Shot By Host.

CULMINATION OF AN OLD FEUD

When Harry Phillips Uninvited Came to a Dance Given by Thomas Allen Near Bloomington, He Started Row Which Ended in His Receiving a Probably Fatal Wound From Gun in the Hand of Indignant Householder.

Bloomington, Ind., Sept. 6.—Although he summarily ended a country dance at Victor, nine miles south of here, by shooting Harry Phillips, an uninvited guest, through the left lung with a 32-caliber bullet, Thomas Allen, the host, has voluntarily given himself over to the sheriff of Monroe county, and declares he can clear himself if charges are preferred against him. Allen pleads self-defense. Phillips, an old enemy, came unasked to the dance, it was said, and resisted the persistent efforts of mutual acquaeintances to get him to go home. When Allen ordered him off his premises, Phillips it was said, rushed into the kitchen. Allen shot him, then picked him up and threw him over the cookstove.

Phillips was brought to the city hospital, where he is in a critical condition. He refuses to talk. His wife is with him. The wounded man is a blacksmith and owns a country store. He is fifty years old and has seven children. Allen is a large man, aged forty-nine. A feud had existed between the two men for years.

TO BE BROUGHT BACK

Requisition Issued for Elmer Jones on Kidnapping Charge.

Indianapolis, Sept. 6.—Governor Marshall has issued a requisition on the governor of North Dakota for the arrest and return of Elmer Jones, who is wanted by the Grant county authorities on a charge of kidnapping. According to the complaint filed with the application for requisition, Jones conducted a general store at Plainfield, Grant county. On the evening of July 9 he left his wife in charge of the store and went out, saying he would be back soon. No word was had as to his whereabouts after that until Sept. 1, when it was learned that he was in Fargo, N. D., where he is now under arrest.

On the same evening Jones disappeared a sixteen-year-old girl disappeared also, and her whereabouts was not ascertained until word was received that she, too, was in Fargo. It was declared that Jones exercised "a sinister influence" over the girl and that he induced her to run away with him.

GAME OF CARDS

Quarrel Over the Same Leads to Probable Murder.

Bloomington, Ind., Sept. 6.—Lewis Nunn, aged twenty-six, a quarryman, who lives with his family near the Hunter valley stone quarry, was found lying unconscious in the engine room at that place, where he had been left for dead by two men, said by Nunn to be William and Irvin Bell, recently from Kentucky.

Nunn was attacked as a result of a quarrel over a game of cards, and suffered concussion of the brain from a heavy blow with a club on top of his head. His back was covered with knife cuts and stabs, one of which penetrated the liver. Recovery is doubtful. The two men have thus far escaped every effort of the sheriff to find them.

Saved by Girl's Quick Work.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6.—His foot caught in the frog of a track in the Reading railway yards and a freight train bearing down on him, fourteen-year-old Frank McGovern was saved from death by the action of a girl, who quickly untied his shoe and pulled him from the path of the train. A few seconds later the heavily loaded cars swept past. In his efforts to free himself McGovern broke his ankle.

Deadly Explosion at Brick Kiln.

Greensburg, Ind., Sept. 6.—Late Bowman, aged twenty-eight, was killed in a gas explosion at Williamstown, nine miles north of this city. Bowman was night watchman for the Milroy Drain Tile company, and part of his duty was to watch the gas fire in the kiln. The gas had gone out, and in attempting to relight it the explosion occurred. Bowman was hurled several feet, his skull being crushed.

Centenarian Burned to Death.

Champaign, Ill., Sept. 6.—Aunt Katie Nelson, aged 100 years, was burned to death here. She was a North Carolina slave and cooked for the Union troops during the civil war. Aunty was lighting her pipe, when her clothing caught fire and death resulted before assistance arrived.

The Engineer Was Killed.

Galena, Ill., Sept. 6.—A Central passenger train jumped the track between Council Hill and Scales Mound, sixteen miles east of here. As a result of the accident Engineer Frank Tucker of Freeport, Ill., was killed and a number of passengers were injured.

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AGENTS FOR

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Hand Power and Electric

17 East Second Street

Your Children's Teeth

should be as precious in your thoughts as their eyes—not only on account of their looks, but because teeth have so much to do with digestion, and good digestiod makes for good health. Bring your little ones here and we will do the right thing by them.

Dr. B. S. Shinness

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I have a stock of the finest Furniture in the city at prices that are right at my new store on South Chestnut St. SPECIAL PRICES ON DAVENPORTS.

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Deal with those who know their business
Saves much time and money

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1910

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

United States Senator—Albert J. Beveridge, Indianapolis.

Secretary of State—Otis E. Gulley, Danville.

Auditor of State—John E. Reed, Muncie.

Treasurer of State—Jonce Monyhan, Orleans.

Attorney General—Finley P. Mount, Crawfordsville.

State Geologist—W. S. Blatchley, Terre Haute.

State Statistican—J. L. Peetz, Kokomo.

Judge Supreme Court, Second District—Oscar H. Montgomery, Seymour.

Judge Supreme Court, Third District Robert M. Miller, Franklin.

Judge Appellate Court, First District—Cassius C. Hadley, Danville; Ward H. Watson, Charlestown.

Judges of the Appellate Court, Second District—Daniel W. Comstock, Richmond; Joseph M. Rabb, Williamsport; Harry B. Tuthill, Michigan City.

NEWSY PARAGRAFS.

The I. C. & S. Traction Company has announced a slght change in its schedule. All local cars for Indianapolis will leave the Seymour station on the hour instead of three minutes after the hour. The change will go into effect Saturday, September 10.

—o—

Mr. and Mrs. Manley Wiggington are moving their household goods to St. Louis today where he has a position with the Terminal railroad company. Mrs. Wiggington will remain here for several days before leaving for her new home.

—o—

J. H. Wescott, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., a representative of a Texas land company, accompanied by James T. Zaring, of near Austin, went to Texas this morning. Mr. Zaring has purchased a tract of land in the Panhandle district and will locate on his new farm.

—o—

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Ackerman and their little daughter, Joyce left this morning for a visit in White county, Illinois. Mr. Ackerman also has farming interests in White county to which he will give his attention while away.

—o—

The Seymour Herald has quit. It commenced a few weeks ago. It was a bright, newsy paper, but it was started in a town where there were already two good newspapers and the field was occupied.—Madison Courier.

—o—

September weather will be somewhat unusual, according to Parson Hicks, the St. Louis forecaster. He predicts that there will be December snowstorms and July heat, with a number of heavy frosts.

—o—

Frank Schleter presented this office with a fine, large peach which is one of the best brought here this year. The peach was grown on a young tree, there being but a few others on the same tree.

—o—

Miss Stella Roseberry has moved from Sixth and Mill streets to 401 South Chestnut.

MY DOCTOR MIGHTY FINE

Mrs. Hattie Cain of Carrsville Thinks all the More of Her Doctor Since He Advised Her to Take Cardui.

Carrsville, Ky.—"My doctor," writes Mrs. Hattie Cain, "who advised me to take Cardui, for my troubles, is a mighty fine doctor, and I say God bless Cardui and the people who make it.

"Before I took Cardui, I suffered with female troubles for sixteen years. I would have to send for a doctor every three month, and oh! how dreadfully I suffered!

"I would cramp and have convulsions and it looked like I would die. At last I took Cardui and oh! what a surprise! I found it was the medicine for me!

"From the first bottle, I began to mend and now I am well, can do more work, can walk and go where I please and it don't hurt me, and I owe it all to Cardui."

Cardui helps sick women back to health. It has been doing this for over 50 years. It is not a laxative, or a heart or kidney medicine—it is a woman's medicine.

If you are a woman, try it.

N. B.—*Write to:* Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for *Special Instructions*, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper, on request.

MORE BOSSISM

How Democrats of One Legislative District Were Gagged.

[Special Correspondence.]

Indianapolis, Sept. 6.—Democrats of Steuben and Lagrange counties met at Lagrange last Saturday to nominate a candidate for joint representative. Did the delegates proceed to nominate? Not by a jugfull. Delegates are not to be trusted with such powers and functions. The rank and file had named representatives. But there was danger these representatives might select a candidate not approved by the bosses. There was risk in permitting the people to rule. There was hazard in giving rein to the rank and file. They might select a candidate representative of home sentiment in the two counties and pledge him to carry out the wishes of the voters of his district. More than that, represntatives of the voting population might have chosen a man pledged to John W. Kern for United States senator, and capable, even in secret ballot caucus, of carrying out that pledge. See the danger? To get around all risks and to obtain just the man the bosses wanted, the delegates were sent home, and the power to nominate a joint representative candidate was given to the two Democratic county cnairmen of Lagrange and Steuben counties. Two men, subject to the desires of Steve Fleming and his crowd, will name the Democratic candidate for joint representative for two strong counties. By this method Mr. Fleming is likely to get the man he wants on the ticket. It is certain he will get that man no further.

The question arises: Will the Democratic bosses carry out this buck and gag scheme in the other counties? Will the Democratic machine men have the nerve to carry forward in other counties the game as it was played in Lagrange and Steuben? And if they do show that nerve, what will the voters do about it? Incidentally the Democrats of Lagrange county, in convention, passed resolutions laudatory of Senator Shively and praiseful of Governor Marshall. But in those resolutions appeared no word for John W. Kern. So it is safe to say the Shively influence will control the vote of the joint representative from Lagrange and Steuben, and Mr. Kern will whistle dolefully before he obtains that vote in caucus next winter, even if the boss-chosen member shall be elected. Which is far from the range of human possibility.

Will V. Rooker, of Indianapolis and Noblesville, a farmer-lawyer of fine ability and good repute, has come out against the Democratic ticket and program. Mr. Rooker was a candidate for Democratic nomination for supreme judge at the state convention, and commanded flattering support. He was independent of the bosses, and so was defeated. Now he openly declares, in a newspaper interview, that the Democratic ticket is doomed to defeat by from 40,000 to 80,000 in Indiana this year. Mr. Rooker goes into the matter and tells why he believes the Democrats are riding to a fall.

Mr. Rooker declares the Democrats made the blunder of permitting the bosses and special interests to write a "joker" into the state platform. He analyzes the state platform of the Democrats which calls for repeal of the existing temperance laws, and for the substitution of a cities and township statute He shows plainly that this is a scheme to disfranchise the country vote while at the same time taxing the country voters for the maintenance of public institutions which the city proposes to fill with inmates. In other words, he proves that while the rural voters are called on to pay for keeping jail and poorhouse inmates, they are not to be permitted, in the country, to have any voice as to the measures which ought to be taken to limit the cost of penal and charitable institutions. Mr. Rooker's exposition of the Democratic state platform has caused a redhot revival of the fight against the bosses and against the special interests. There is no partisan politics in this renewed attack by the people. There are good Democrats in the van as well as men of all other parties. Mr. Rooker is one of the prominent Democrats who refuses to be led at the chariot wheel of the boss.

Mr. Rooker calls on Governor Marshall to take quick steps to avert Democratic disaster by openly and finally repudiating the bosses within the Democratic organization. Mr. Rooker would have Governor Marshall guarantee to the people of the state that the existing temperance laws will not be erased from the books. In short, this prominent Democrat urges the Democratic governor to announce that he will veto any repeal of existing temperance laws. There are many reasons why Governor Marshall will fail to rise to this situation. In the first place, according to those who have watched the governor's course, to denounce the bosses would involve the evasive governor in a fight. He does not love friction. He is a man of peace. Some of his friends find he is entirely too peaceful for leadership. If he takes a step looking to the overthrow of the Democratic bosses, Governor Marshall takes a plunge to his own political oblivion. He is on the edge. He is at the mercy of the very bosses Mr. Rooker so passionately attacks. The bosses have the making of national delegates. Governor Marshall does not by any means desire to lose the logical contiguity which makes him a presidential possibility.

OFFER EXTRAORDINARY

Commencing Saturday, Sept. 3, and continuing and including the following Saturday, we will offer for sale at our last sale prices, our entire stock of Oxfords and Pomps, and in addition to the already great reduction we will attach the following offer:—

With every Black Oxford purchased at sale price and 41c additional, we will give you an Oil Painting, in gilt frame, worth not less than one dollar.

With every Tan Oxford purchased at sale price, and 21c additional, we will give you to the same kind of picture.

This is an offer that you cannot pass up as you are getting a double bargain.

Give us a visit whether you purchase or not.

DEHLER'S STORES

Republican Convention.

The Republican county convention will be held at Brownstown on Monday, September 19, 1910, and will be called to order at 11 a. m. The delegates to the county convention will be chosen by the Republicans of the several townships on Saturday, September 16. Each township will be entitled to one delegate and one alternate for every twenty-five votes cast for William Howard Taft in 1908. The Republicans of each township are called to meet in mass convention at time and place designated below to select their delegates.

Brownstown township—Place of meeting, Brownstown; time, 1:30 p. m.; delegates, 10; alternates, 10.

Carr Township—Place of meeting, Medora; time, 1:30 p. m.; delegates, 8; alternates, 8.

Driftwood Township—Place of meeting, Vallonia; time, 1:30 p. m.; delegates, 6; alternates, 6.

Grassy Fork Township—Place of meeting, Tampico; time, 1:30 p. m.; delegates, 5; alternates, 5.

Hamilton Township—Place of meeting, Cortland; time, 1:30 p. m.; delegates 6; alternates, 6.

Jackson Township—Place of meeting, Seymour; time, 7:30 p. m.; delegates, 35; alternates, 35.

Owen Township—Place of meeting, Clearspring; time, 1:30 p. m.; delegates, 6; alternates, 6.

Redding Township—Place of meeting. Walnut Grove; time, 1:30 p. m.; delegates, 6; alternates, 6.

Salt Creek Township—Place of meeting, Freetown; time, 1:30 p. m.; delegates, 7; alternates, 7.

Vernon Township—Place of meeting, Crothersville; time, 1:30 p. m.; delegates, 8; alternates, 8.

Washington Township—Place of meeting; Dudleytown; time, 1:30 p. m.; delegates, 4; alternates, 4.

Total numbers of delegates to be chosen, 101; alternates, 101.

The Republicans are all urged to attend both the township convention on Saturday, September 17. and the county convention on Monday, September 19. A good speaker, probably one of the candidates on the state ticket, will address the county convention.

W. P. MASTERS,
NOBLE T. MOORE, Co. Chair.
Secy.

The Southern Indiana Railway Company Week-End Excursion to Indian Springs, Ind.

We will sell excursion tickets to the above point at rate of one fare for the ROUND TRIP. NO REDUCTION FOR CHILDREN.

DATES OF SALE: September 3-4, 10-11.

RETURN LIMIT: Monday following date of sale.

Get ready and go up and spend a day or two at this pleasant and picturesque place, noted for its famous springs. The trip will do you good.

Fare from Seymour, $1.10 for the ROUND TRIP.

For further information, etc., call on or write the undersigned.

H. P. Radley, G. P. A., Terre Haute.
C. V. Link, G. A., Bedford.
S. L. Cherry, Agent, Seymour.

Mosquito Problem Solved.

Are the mosquitos as bad this year as the people back from their vacation say?

Net canopies on all the summem resort beds, some one reported.

At any rate you would all do well to provide against the itch and poison with some cooling antiseptic.

If you want an antiseptic that soothes and cools the skin while instantly destroying the poison of the mosquito bite, then get D. D. D. Prescription.

We can give you a compact, neat package to have handy for 25 cents.

Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Call to Republicans.

Pursuant to the call of the Republican district chairman for the fourth congressional district, the Republicans of Jackson county will meet in their respective townships on Friday September 16 at 1:30 p. m., except Jackson township which will meet at the city building at 7:30 p. m. to elect delegates to the Republican congressional convention which meets at North Vernon, Indiana, Saturday, September 17th. You will also elect delegates at this convention for the judicial convention, the date of which has not yet been fixed. Jackson county is entitled to thirteen delegates and thirteen alternates apportioned to the several townships as follows:

Brownstown; one delegate and one alternate. Place of meeting Brownstown.

Carr township; one delegate and one alternate. Meet at Medora.

Driftwood; one delegate. Meet at Vallonia.

Grassy Fork; one alternate delegate. Meet at Tampico.

Hamilton; one delegate and one alternate. Meet at Cortland.

Jackson; five delegates and five alternates. Meet at Seymour.

Owen; one delegate and one alternate. Meet at Clearspring.

Redding; one delegate. Meet at Walnut Grove school house.

Salt Creek; one delegate and one alternate. Meet at Crothersville.

Vernon; one delegate and one alternate. Meet at Crothersville.

Washington; one alternate delegate. Meet at Dudleytown.

The precinct committeemen in each township will look after a place of meeting. Ever Republican in the county is urged to attend this township meeting.

W. P. MASTERS, Chairman
NOBLE T. MOORE, Secretary

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Advertised Letters.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the post office at Seymour, Indiana and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to dead letter office.

Men

Mr. Charles Clark.
Leonard E. Day.
Mr. Wm. Hardin.
Mr. Jas. Houghland.
Mr. Wm. Jarvis.
Mr. Wm. Lenester.
Mr. Link Smith.
Mr. George Woolton.

Ladies

Miss Mary Bohner.
Mrs. Lora Medows.
Mrs. Lydia Willson.

EDWARD A. REMY, P. M.
September 5, 1910.

Dr. M. F. Gerrish is in receipt of a copy of the "Cape Times", a newspaper published at Cape Town, Africa. The issue is of the date May 31 this year and is the commemoration number of the union of South Africa. The pages are composed of four columns, each being five inches in width.

Extra Special Sale

At The Fair Bargain Store

Men's $4 dress shoes	$2.48
Men's $3 dress shoes	$1.98
Men's $2 dress shoes	$1.65
Men's good $3 work shoes	$1.98
Men's good $2 work shoes	$1.50
and	$1.65
Ladies' $1.75 dress shoes	$1.25
Ladies' $2.50 dress shoes	$1.25
Ladies' $3.00 dress shoes	$1.98

Good line of Boys' School Shoes cheap.

MEN'S CLOTHING.

$15 and $18 suits for	$9.98
$10 suits for	$6.50
$1.75 pants	$1.25
$2.00 hats	$1.25
Fine dress shirts	45c
50c work shirts	45c

Good bargain boy's suits. If not satisfied money refunded.

Fair Bargain Store

2nd St. and Indianapolis Ave.

Two Packages of Cracker Jack For 5 Cents

Mrs. McAllister

North Chestnut Street.

Well! Well!

The Only Sanitary Barber Shop in Seymour is the

New Lynn Basement Barber Shop

STEWART & COX, Proprietors

Call 468 for Baggage.

Baggage transferred to the interurbans and to all steam railroads. Will rope or strap baggage free of charge. Extra charge for calls after supper during the week and after dinner on Sundays. Remember, baggage is our specialty. A. T. FOSTER.

Fire and Tornado Insurance

Accident, Health, Sick Benefit Insurance

EDW. HARTMAN

Phone 345. 417 E. 2nd St., Seymour

Rest Your Feet
BY WEARING
DR. REED'S
Cushion
Sole
Shoes

Easiest Shoes on earth. Conforms perfectly to the bottom of the feet. Cures perspiring, burning feet, corns, callous spots and bunions. Every wearer a walking adv. for them. Let us show you. Price **$5.00.**

THE HUB, Sole Agts. Seymour

POST CARDS
AT
T.R.CARTER'S

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

HAIR DRESSING

Coronet Braids, Corona Pads, shampooing, massaging, manicuring, hot and cold water baths, with or without attendant. Also a big sale of hats now going on.

MRS. E. M. YOUNG.

INTERURBAN LUNCH ROOM.

Short orders a specialty. Fresh fish and good coffee. Coca-Cola, Ice Cream and Soda. Fruit and Candy of all kinds.

LUMBER AND PLANING MILL.

Manufacturers of high grade mill work, veneered doors and interior finish. Dealers in Lumber Shingles, Lath Sash, Doors and Blinds. Established in 1855. The Travis Carter Co. Phone 74.

REYNOLDS' GROCERY.

Carson's Poultry Tonic and Pratt's Poultry Food for sale here. Staple and fancy groceries. Canned goods a specialty. Fruits and vegetables in season.

W. H. REYNOLDS.

T. M. JACKSON
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN
Special attention given to fitting of glasses.

Seymour Temperatures.

The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures as shown by the government thermometers at the Seymour volunteer weather observation station and reported by J. Robt. Blair, observer. The figures are for twenty-four hours ending at noon:

	Max.	Min.
September 6, 1910	86	66

Weather Indications.

Generally fair and continued warm tonight and Wednesday.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher

FOUND—Ticket punch. Call here.

FOUND—Locket at picnic Monday. Inquire here.

FOUND—Purse containg small amount money.

FOR SALE—Good laying hens. Knight, 506 S. Vine street. d&w

FOR SALE—Five room cottage, gas, water and electric wiring. Call at 618 N. Chestnut street. s9d

FOR SALE—Good, gentle, medium size mare; also runabout, cheap if sold at once. Inquire here. w-tf

FOR SALE—Full blooded Berkshire hogs, fifteen shoats four months old, one sow and four pigs. Come early and get choice. H. C. Beyer, Rockford, Ind. s1-6-8-13d-8-15w

FOR SALE.—Red Wave beardless seed wheat hearty and good yielder. Stiff straw. See sample at Hodapp Hominy Company, or address R. M. Hodapp, R. 7, Seymour. s6d&w

FOR RENT—Six room house, 522, S. Walnut street. s8d

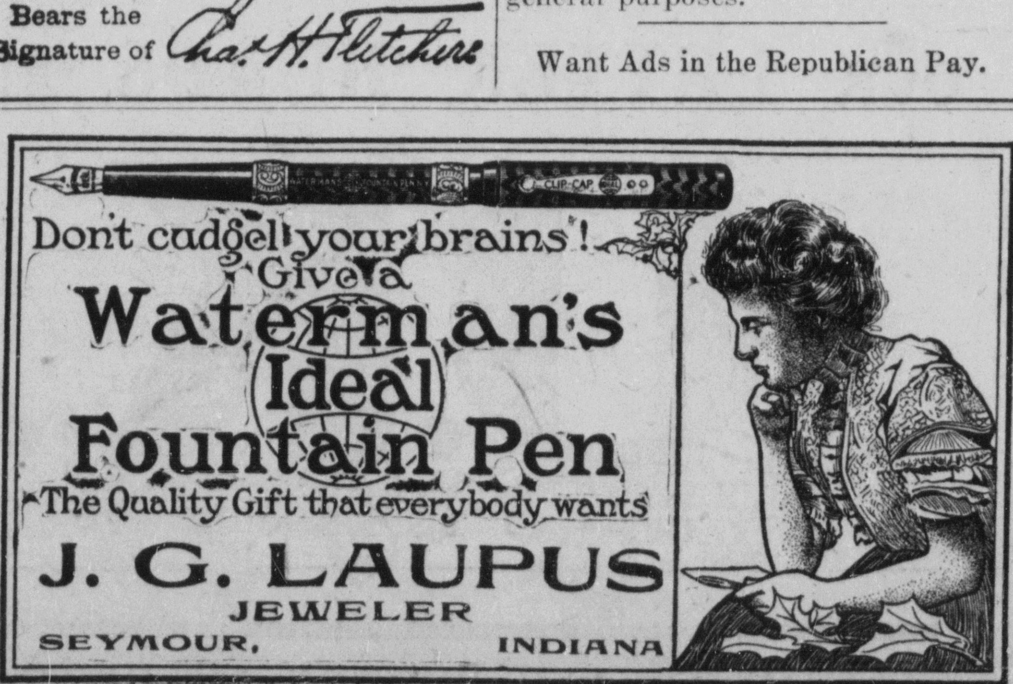
HOUSE FOR RENT— Newly papered. J. L. Blair, Second and Poplar. s3d-tf

A Singular Request.

A peculiar fate is said to overhang the family of the late Sir Julian Goldsmid. An ancestor of his, so says the legend, once gave shelter to a rabbi, who at his death left to him a bequest of a mysterious box which was on no account to be opened until after the customary seven days of mourning. If opened before that time a curse would fall upon the family. Curiosity got the better of superstition, and the box was opened before the seven days were up. In it was found a document which said that as the injunction of the rabbi had not been heeded no future owner of the estate would be succeeded by a son. And such, strangely enough, has been the case ever since.

M. F. Bottorff has three fine German Coach colts. The animals are well shaped and well adapted for general purposes.

Want Ads in the Republican Pay.


Don't cudgel your brains! Give a
Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen
The Quality Gift that everybody wants
J. G. LAUPUS
JEWELER
SEYMOUR, INDIANA

PERSONAL.

J. W. Kindred was here from Kurtz this forenoon.

Frank Meeh was a passenger to Brownstown today.

Dr. J. M. Jenkins of Cortland, was here this morning.

Mrs. J. H. Andrews was a passenger to Cincinnati Monday.

E. P. Elsner made a business trip to Brownstown this morning.

August Elsner was a passenger to Brownstown this morning.

August Cordes went to Medora this morning on a business trip.

Miss Margaret Phelan went to Indianapolis Monday afternoon.

Dr. G. O. Barnes made a business trip to Brownstown this morning.

S. A. Barnes attended commissioners' court at Brownstown Monday.

Robert Chasteen, of Bobbtown, was in the city this morning on business.

Frank S. Jones made a business trip to Greenwood Monday afternoon.

Theodore Suelke has returned to Peru after a visit with relatives here.

Miss Effie Tovey, of Brownstown, spent Monday with friends in Seymour.

Prosecuting Attorney, O. O. Swails, transacted business at Brownstown today.

Mrs. E. Blish Thompson and Miss Edna Swope spent the day in Indianapolis.

W. I. Jenkins, of Brownstown, was here this morning and left for Abbott, Florida.

H. D. Allredge, of Vallonia, was here Monday evening on a short business trip.

C. H. Creager, of Washington, was a business caller in Seymour this morning.

Mrs. Albert Miller and children have returned from Indianapolis and New Castle.

W. K. Penrod, of the Loogootee Tribune, was here this morning for a short time.

Arthur Shaugnessy went to Indianapolist his morning on a short business trip.

Nicholas Deppert, of Sulphur Springs, was in the city on business this morning.

Ray Donaker has returned to his home at Columbus after a visit with friends here.

Mrs. William Matlock went to Medora Monday for a few days' visit with relatives.

Miss Minnie Holtman of Indianapolis, is visiting friends in this city for several days.

John Foist, of Reddington, was here this morning on his way to Brownstown on business.

Sherman Hall, of Vernon township, was in the city this morning on his way to Brownstown.

Tom Branaman, of Brownstown, was in the city this morning on his way to Indianapolis.

Clyde Keach of Crothersville, was here Monday afternoon on his way to Greenwood on business.

John G. Offutt, of Vernon township, was here this morning and went to Brownstown on business.

Miss Mabel Harris went to Greensburg this morning for a short visit with friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Asa Byrne of Tipton, are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Byrne for several days.

Mrs. John Cooley and children who have been visiting in Indianapolis, have returned to Brownstown.

Charles Steinweddle, trustee of Jackson township, made a business trip to Brownstown this morning.

Zent Meyer, of Paris Crossing, was here this morning returning home from a business trip to Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Becker went to Cincinnati this morning to attend the Ohio Valley Exposition for several days.

Mrs. Victor Sage and daughter, of Brownstown, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Weil on east Second street.

Miss Dora Cordes went to Indianapolis this morning where she will teach this winter in a kindergarten school.

Miss Josephine Weathers returned to her home at Indianapolis last night after several days visit in this city and Brownstown.

Miss Josephine Goss has returned to her home in Medora this morning after a visit with relatives here for several days.

John Cooley and children of Brownstown, have returned home after a visit of several days with friends in Seymour.

Mr. and Mrs. Ora J. Roberts and son, Earl, of Covington, Ky., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Burkart and other relatives here.

Noble Hays of Scottsburg, was in the city this morning on his way to Brownstown to appear before the commissioners' court.

Mr. and Mrs. June Holderman returned to their home in Indianapolis Monday after a visit with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. M. Casey.

J. M. Brown, a member of county council, was a passenger to the county seat this morning to attend the regular meeting of the county council.

THE PRESIDENT STATES POLICY

Conservation Speech Declared Best He Ever Made.

HE DIDN'T MINCE HIS WORDS

Some Went So Far as to Say That the President's Address on Conservation Was the Most Straight-from-the-Shoulder Talk He Has Ever Made—Speaking to Labor Day Crowd, He Also Talks Plainly.

St. Paul, Sept. 6.—Though Roosevelt is the center of attraction in the conservation congress today, Monday was William H. Taft's day in St. Paul. Ten thousand people who heard him speak at the auditorium yelled it; 25,000 more at the state fair grounds gave their approval by cheers and the waving of flags, and scores, of thousands of others lined the pavements over which Mr. Taft whirled, declared it, too, in no uncertain fashion. In the hotel lobbies, where the politicians congregate, the verdict was that he made a great speech at the congress. Some went so far as to say that it was the best speech, the most straight-from-the-shoulder talk that he has ever made.

The shadow of Roosevelt, who came to talk to the conservators today, did not stalk before. Mr. Taft praised him freely, frequently and in unstinted terms. The first mention of the colonel's name brought cheers long enough and strong enough to make the president pause, but that was all. His own entrance into St. Paul and his appearance at the conservation congress brought forth applause that surpassed that given for the colonel.

Mr. Taft dodged once. He left to congress the decision of the question as to whether or not water power sites shall be controlled by the general government or by the state government.

"I do not," said the president, "express an opinion upon the controversy thus made or a preference as to the two methods of treating water power sites. I shall submit the matter to congress and urge that one or the other of the two plans be adopted."

On this paragraph the west, as represented by thousands of delegates to the conservation congress and by thousands of others who came merely to see the notables, disagreed. In the opinion of most of those who would talk, Mr. Taft sidestepped the most important question that will come up for settlement by congress at the next session. At the fair grounds the president tried to conciliate the labor unions. He was speaking to a Labor Day crowd. He was blunt when he talked about class legislation—he was opposed to it.

"But there is a kind of legislation," he said, "to which I would refer, that does come under the head of vicious class legislation, and I hope I can make the distinction clear between this and what I have been describing. A number of statutes have been passed in the states against combinations or conspiracies to restrain trade, to suppress competition, or to maintain prices, and there has been sometimes an attempt to insert in such statutes a proviso or section exempting farmers or other classes from the operation of the statutes so as to enable the exempt classes to corner products and raise prices, while no other class in the community can do so. The supreme court has held that such a law gives undue privilege to a particular class in the community, creates an unjust exemption from the operation of a useful law, denies the equal protection of the laws, violates the constitution, and is invalid.

"Again, the federal anti-trust law has been held by the supreme court to denounce combinations to obstruct or restrain interstate trade, and to prohibit therefore illegal boycotts to injure the interstate trade of any person. In the last session of congress, in an appropriation bill, some $200,000 was appropriated for the enforcement of the anti-trust law. To this appropriation an amendment was proposed, providing that no part of the $200,000 should be used in the prosecution of working men engaged in a boycott in violation of the law. That is not the way the amendment read, but that was its necessary effect. The majority of the house, after a very heated discussion, rejected the amendment owing to its being vicious class legislation. The money thus previously appropriated to enforce the anti-trust law had never been used for the prosecution of working men in such a boycott, because there was no occasion for such use, and in all probability the money now appropriated will never be used for such a purpose. But it was the proper view of the majority who voted against the amendment that on principle such a class exemption or privilege should not be declared and approved in a statute of the government. I have not the slightest expectation that the money will ever be used for anything but the prosecution of corporations and business firms engaged in combinations in restraint of trade; but to tie the hands of the executive against an unlawful combination of working men or any other men, if such a combination existed, and thus make any group a privileged class of law-breakers, is neither justice nor wisdom nor good statesmanship."

PERSONAL.

Mrs. A. C. Branaman has been quite sick.

Harry Guernsey is here on a visit from Chicago.

Postmaster E. A. Remy was in Indianapolis today.

Theodore and F. M. Peek went to Montpelier today.

Miss Mabel Shields went to Louisville this morning.

Martin Harlow returned to his home at New Castle Monday.

Mrs. M. E. Crowell, of Franklin, is the guest of Mrs. H. J. Martin.

Miss Myrtie Huckleberry is the guest of her brother at Logansport.

Mrs. John Weist, of Dayton, Ohio, went to Brownstown on a visit today.

Howard Bartlett, of Logansport, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Bartlett.

Miss Amelia Platter went to Indianapolis this morning to prepare for the opening of school.

Dr. Yount and wife returned last night to Louisville after a short stay at George Bartlett's.

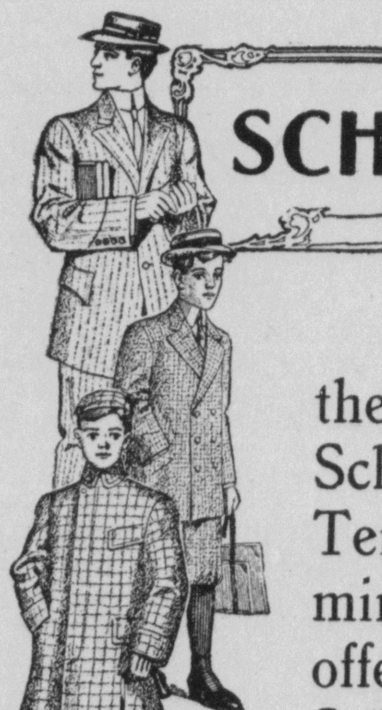
Attorneys Frank Jones, W. F. Peter and Bert Kasting went to Brownstown to attend court today.

A. M. Wingate and family who have been at C. W. Schroer's at Brownstown, have returned home.

Mrs. Frank Adams and sister, Miss Sadie Davis, of New Albany, have gone to Princeton to spend a few days.

Mrs. George Meyers returned to Indianapolis after a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bretthauer.

At the Masonic lodge Monday evening two candidates were given the work in the Entered Apprentice degree.



SCHOOL CLOTHES

These are the days when the question of the Boys' School Clothes for the Fall Term is uppermost in the minds of parents. We are offering our trade lines of Suits that MEET EVERY REQUIREMENT.

For Boys from 8 to 15 years our $3.00 Suit is a great favorite, while our Suit at $4.00 can't be equalled.

We have Suits at $2.00, $2.50 up to $8.00.
A large line of Knee Pants, 39cts. to $1.50.
Black Cat Stockings are the best stockings made.

THOMAS
CLOTHING CO.

SEYMOUR
PLANING MILL
COMPANY
419 S. Chestnut St., Seymour, Ind.
Mill Work a Specialty
DEALERS IN
Door and Window Frames, Doors and Windows, Building Material of all kinds, Red Cedar Fence Posts, Farm Gates, White Lead, Oil, and Mixed Paint. Best that is made.
COME AND SEE OUR STOCK.

AT THE EDGE OF THE WOOD

Lazy, hazy, dreamy Autumn is approaching—in fact, is already waiting at the edge of the wood. May it be as glorious as the summer just passing; may every reader of the REPUBLICAN rejoice and be glad at its coming. May they also not fail to use Nyal's Peroxide Cream to remove summer tan and all skin blemishes. Renders the skin soft and clear. Price, 25c.

COX PHARMACY CO.,
Phone 100.

DR. G. W. FARVER,
Practice Limited to
DISEASES OF THE EYE.
Room 2 Andrews-Schwenk Block,
SEYMOUR, INDIANA.
Office Hours: 8-12 a. m, 1-5, 7-8 p. m.
GLASSES FITTED.

A BARGAIN.
Five-room Cottage on East Third street, $1,250.00.
FOR TRADE.
Small Farm, near Seymour, for city property. See
E. C. BOLLINGER.
Phones 186 and 5.

Fire and Accident Insurance
In the Prussian National Fire Insurance Co. and Federal Casualty Co.
J. E. PRESTON
Office Over Miller's Book Store, Seymour

We have put in a stock of
FINE SHOES
For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children at our old stand, 129 South Chestnut St.
P. COLABUONO,
The Shoemaker.
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ROOSEVELT TALKS TO LABOR WORLD

His Best Friends Numbered Among Union Organizations.

DISHONEST LEADER CURSE.

Ex-President Takes Up Subject of Standard of Living at Fargo, N. D., In Long Address—Deals With Employers' Liability—Favors Planks of Federation of Labor.

Fargo, N. D., Sept. 5.—Today, on Labor day, I speak in one sense especially to those personally and vitally interested in the labor struggle, and yet I speak of this primarily as one aspect of the larger social struggle growing out of the attempts to readjust social conditions and make them more equitable.

The nineteenth century was distinctly one of economic triumphs—triumphs in the domain of production, including transportation and the mechanics of exchange. The marvelous progress made in these respects multiplied man's productive power to an almost inconceivable degree.

In the matter of the production of wealth as much progress was made during the nineteenth century as during all previous periods since history dawned—that is, the changes brought in a single century through machinery and steam have been greater than the sum total of the changes of the preceding thousands of years, and these very changes and this material progress have thrust upon us social and political problems of the first magnitude.

The American wage earner faces this larger social problem in a dual capacity—first as a citizen of the republic charged with the full duty of citizenship and next as a wage earner—as a wageworker who, together with his fellow workers, is vitally concerned in the question of wages and general conditions of employment, which affect not only his well being and that of his wife and children, but the opportunities of all workers for a higher development.

Three Different Factors.

It is true of wageworkers, as of all other citizens, that most of their progress must depend upon their own initiative and their own efforts. Nevertheless there are three different factors in this progress. There is, first, the share which the man's own individual qualities must determine. This is the most important of all, for nothing can supply the place of individual capacity.

Yet there are two other factors also of prime importance—namely, what can be done by the wageworkers in co-operation with one another, and what can be done by government—that is, by the instrument through which all the people work collectively.

Wages and other most important conditions of employment must remain largely outside of government control; must be left for adjustment by free contract between employers and wage earners. But to attempt to leave this merely to individual action means the absolute destruction of individualism, for where the individual is so weak that he perforce has to accept whatever a strongly organized body chooses to give him, his individual liberty becomes a mere sham and mockery.

It is indispensably necessary, in order to preserve to the largest degree our system of individualism, that there should be effective and organized collective action. The wage earners must act jointly, through the process of collective bargaining, in great industrial enterprises. Only thus can they be put upon a plane of economic equality with their corporate employers.

Only thus is freedom of contract made a real thing and not a mere legal fiction. There are occasional occupations where this is not necessary; but, speaking broadly, it is necessary throughout the great world of organized industry.

I believe this practice of collective bargaining, effective only through such organizations as the trades unions, to have been one of the most potent forces in the past century in promoting the progress of the wage earners and in securing larger social progress for humanity. I believe in the principle of organized labor and in the practice of collective bargaining, not merely as a desirable thing for the wage earners, but as something which has been demonstrated to be essential in the long run to their permanent progress.

Weaknesses and Defects.

This does not mean that I unequivocally indorse any or all practices that labor organizations may happen to adopt or any or all principles that they may choose to enunciate. Labor organizations have the weaknesses and defects common to all other forms of human organizations. Sometimes they act very well, and sometimes they act very badly. And I am for them when they act well, and I am against them when they act badly.

I believe that their existence is a necessity. I believe that their aims and purposes are generally good, and I believe that all of them have occasionally made mistakes and that some of them have been guilty of wrongdoing.

Just in so far as they are strong and effective they tempt designing men who seek to control them for their own interests and stimulate the desires of ambitious leaders who may be clever, crooked men or who may be honest, but visionary and foolish. In other words, in treating of labor unions, as in treating of corporations or of humanity generally, we will do well to remember Abraham Lincoln's saying that "there is a deal of human nature in mankind."

Whether in a man or in an organized body of men the power to do good means that such power may be twisted into evil. And in proportion as the power grows so it becomes steadily more important that it should be handled aright. Just in proportion as in its proper function power is important to social progress, so in its improper function it becomes fraught with social disaster.

Outside critics should appreciate the necessity of organized labor and understand and sympathize with what is good in it, instead of condemning it indiscriminately. On the other hand, those within its ranks should fearlessly analyze the criticisms directed against it and ruthlessly eliminate from the practices of its organization those things which justify such criticism and attack. This is the path, not only of right, but of wisdom and safety.

Public opinion in the United States is daily becoming more alert and more intelligent and more forceful, and no organization, whether trades union or corporation, whether industrial or nonindustrial, can endure or permanently amount to a social force if it does not harmonize with a wise and enlightened public opinion.

Hitherto we Americans have been overoccupied with material things and have neglected to watch the play of the social forces about us. But now we are awakening from that indifference; and every form of organization representing an important economic, political or social force must undergo a closer scrutiny than ever before.

Contest of Employer and Employee.

I think that the next quarter of a century will be important politically in many ways; and in none more so than in the labor movement. Not only are the benefits of labor organizations more clearly understood than ever before, but any shortcoming or vice displayed in connection therewith is also more clearly understood and more quickly resented.

The public is growing more and more to understand that, in a contest between employer and employee—a corporation and a trades union—not only the interests of the contestants, but the interests of the third party—the public—must be considered.

Anything like levity in provoking a strike on the one hand or on the other is certain more and more to be resented by the public. Strikes are sometimes necessary and proper; sometimes they represent the only way in which, after all other methods have been exhausted, it is possible for the laboring man to stand for his rights, but it must be clearly understood that a strike is a matter of last resort.

Our social organization is too complex for us to fail quickly to condemn those who, with levity or in a spirit of wanton brutality, bring about farreaching and disastrous interference with its normal processes. The public sympathizes cordially with any movement for a good standard of living and for moderate hours of employment. (I personally, for instance, cordially believe in an eight hour day and in one day in seven for complete rest.) Where men and women are worked under harsh and intolerable conditions and can secure no relief without a strike or, indeed, where the strike is clearly undertaken for things which are vitally necessary—and then only as a last resort—the public sympathy will favor the wageworkers, but it will not favor them unless such conditions as these are fulfilled.

Therefore it is becoming more than ever important that the labor movement should combine steady, farseeing leadership with discipline and control in its ranks.

Curse of Dishonest Leaders.

Dishonest leadership is a curse anywhere in American life, and nowhere is it a greater curse than in the labor movement. If there is one lesson which I would rather teach to my fellow Americans than any other it is to hound down the dishonest man, no matter what his condition, and to brush aside with impatient contempt the creature who only denounces dishonesty when it is found in some special social stratum.

There are dishonest capitalists, dishonest labor leaders, dishonest lawyers and dishonest business men, dishonest men of great wealth and dishonest poor men, and the man who is a genuine reformer will decline to single out any one type for exclusive denunciation, but will fearlessly attack the dishonest man as such whenever and wherever he is to be found.

For many years I have been more or less closely associated with representative leaders of labor unions. Some of these men are among my close friends, whom I respect and admire as heartily as I do any men in America. There are some of them to whom I go as freely for assistance and guidance, for aid and help, in making up my mind how to deal with our social problems as I go to the leaders of any business or profession.

I cannot pay too high a tribute to the worth and integrity of these men—to their sincerity and good judgment as leaders. But no movement—no leadership—however earnest and honest, can endure unless the rank and file live up to their duties, and search for such leadership, and support it when they find it.

The stay at home man in a union is just as much responsible for the sins of omission and commission of his organization as the stay at home man in a city is for the civic conditions under which he suffers and about which he complains.

Improve Standard of Living.

All that can properly be done should be done by all of us to help upward the standard of living and to improve the ability of the average man to reach that standard. There are still in the United States great masses of skilled and unorganized labor whose conditions of work and living are harsh and pitiable.

It is a shocking indictment of our industrial condition to be told in a matter of course way in a government report that thousands of men in this country are compelled to toil every day in the week, without one day of rest, for a wage of $45 a month. Such a condition is bad for them and in the end bad for all of us. Our commercial development should be heartily encouraged, but it must not be allowed to commercialize our morals.

This opens a vitally important field of legislation to the national government and to the state alike. It is humiliating to think how far we of this country are behind most of the other countries in such matters. Practically all civilized countries have for more than a decade prohibited by the strictest regulations the poisonous match industry, yet we had not done anything at all until very recently to protect the laborers against this horrible danger. The national government made an investigation a year ago into this industry, which showed a condition of things unspeakably shocking and revolting.

Legislation to prevent these abuses was introduced in congress which was not passed. Since then the companies in fault have ostentatiously announced that they have done away with the objectionable conditions. I hope so: but, whether they have or not, a law should be passed in stringent form to prevent any possible backsliding.

"Employers' Liability."

So it is in the matter of injuries to employees. In what is called "employers' liability" legislation other industrial countries have accepted the principle that the industry must bear the monetary burden of its human sacrifices and that the employee who is injured shall have a fixed and definite sum.

The United States still proceeds on an outworn and curiously improper principle, in accordance with which it has too often been held by the courts that the frightful burden of the accident shall be borne in its entirety by the very person least able to bear it.

Fortunately, in a number of states—in Wisconsin and in New York, for instance—these defects in our industrial life are either being remedied or else are being made a subject of intelligent study with a view to their remedy. In New York a bill embodying moderate compensation for accidents has already been passed. Other states will undoubtedly follow in the same path.

The federal government has, so far as its own employees are concerned, been the first to recognize and put into shape this principle. However, this pioneer law was not made comprehensive enough; it does not cover all the employees of the federal government that ought to come within its provisions, and the amount paid for permanent disability or death is entirely inadequate.

Nevertheless it was a great step in advance to have this principle of workingmen's compensation accepted and embodied in the federal statutes, and the recent action of congress in providing for a commission to study and report upon the subject gives promise that the same principle will soon be applied to private firms that come within the jurisdiction of the federal government.

Protect Women and Children.

Women and children should beyond all question be protected, and in their cases there can be no question that the states should act. They should be particular objects of our solicitude, and they should be guarded in an effective fashion against the demands of a too greedy commercialism.

On my recent trip in the neighborhood of Scranton and Wilkesbarre every one I spoke to agreed as to the immense improvement that had been wrought by the effective enforcement of the laws prohibiting children under the age of fourteen years from working and prohibiting women from working more than ten hours a day. Personally, I think ten hours too long; but, be this as it may, ten hours a day was a great advance.

Among the planks in the platform of the American Federation of Labor there are some to which I very strongly subscribe. They are:

First.—Free schools, free textbooks and compulsory education.

Second.—A work day of not more than eight hours.

Third.—Release from employment one day in seven.

Fourth.—The abolition of the sweatshop system.

Fifth.—Sanitary inspection of factory, workshop, mine and home.

Sixth.—Liability of employers for injury to body or loss of life.

(I regard the demand in this form as inadequate. What we need is an automatically fixed compensation for all injuries received by the employee in the course of his duty, this being infinitely better for the employee and more just to the employer. The only sufferers will be lawyers of that undesirable class which exists chiefly by carrying on lawsuits of this nature.)

Seventh.—The passage and enforcement of rigid anti-child labor laws which will cover every portion of this country.

Eighth.—Suitable and plentiful playgrounds for children in all the cities.

SQUARE DEAL FOR TARIFF.

Roosevelt at Sioux Falls Says Present Result Good.

NEED EXPERT COMMISSION.

Ex-President Agrees That Entire Satisfaction Has Not Been Given by the Payne-Aldrich Effort—Should Be a Material Issue and Not a Moral Issue.

Sioux Falls, Sept. 3.—Whenever men just like ourselves—probably not much better and certainly no worse—continually fail to give us the results we have a right to expect from their efforts we may just as well make our minds that the fault lies not in their personality, but in the conditions under which they work, and profit comes not from denouncing them, but in seeing that the conditions are changed.

This is especially true of tariff making. It has been conclusively shown by experiments repeated again and again that the methods of tariff making by congress which have now obtained for so many years cannot from the very nature of the case bring really satisfactory results.

I think that the present tariff is better than the last and considerably better than the one before the last, but it has certainly failed to give general satisfaction. I believe this country is fully committed to the principle of protection, but it is to protection as a principle, to protection primarily in the interest of the standard of living of the American workingman.

I believe that when protection becomes not a principle, but a privilege and a preference—or, rather, a jumble of privileges and preferences—then the American people disapprove of it. Now, to correct the trouble it is necessary in the first place to get in mind clearly what we want and in the next place to get in mind clearly the method by which we hope to obtain what we want.

What we want is a square deal in the tariff as in everything else—a square deal for the wage earner, a square deal for the employer and a square deal for the general public. To obtain it we must have a thoroughly efficient and well equipped tariff commission.

The tariff ought to be a material issue and not a moral issue. But if instead of a square deal we get a crooked deal then it becomes very emphatically a moral issue. What we desire in a tariff is such measure of protection as will equalize the cost of production here and abroad, and as the cost of production is mainly labor cost this means primarily a tariff sufficient to make up for the difference in labor cost here and abroad.

The American public wants the American laboring man put on an equality with other citizens, so that he shall have the ability to achieve the American standard of living and the capacity to enjoy it, and to do this we must see that his wages are not lowered by improper competition with inferior wageworkers abroad—with wageworkers who are paid poorly and who live as no Americans are willing to live. But the American public does not wish to see the tariff so arranged as to benefit primarily a few wealthy men.

Commission of Experts.

As a means toward the attainment of its end in view we have as yet devised nothing in any way as effective as a tariff commission. There should be a commission of well paid experts, men who should not represent any industry, who should be masters of their subjects, of the very highest character and who should approach the matter with absolute disregard of every outside consideration.

These men should take up in succession each subject with which the tariff deals and investigate the conditions of production here and abroad. They should find out the facts and not merely accept the statements of interested parties, and they should report to congress on each subject as soon as that subject has been covered.

Then action can be taken at once on the particular subject concerned, while the commission immediately proceeds to investigate another. By these means log rolling would be avoided and each subject treated on its merits, while there would be no such shock to general industry as is implied in the present custom of making sweeping changes in the whole tariff at once.

The same principle of a first class outside commission should be applied to river and harbor legislation. At present a river and harbor bill, like a tariff bill, tends to be settled by a squabble among a lot of big selfish interests and little selfish interests, with scant regard to the one really vital interest, that of the general public.

In this matter the national legislature would do well to profit by the example of Massachusetts. Formerly Massachusetts dealt with its land and harbor legislation just as at Washington tariff and river and harbor laws have been dealt with, and there were just the same pulling and hauling, the same bargaining and log rolling, the same subordination of the general interest to various special interests.

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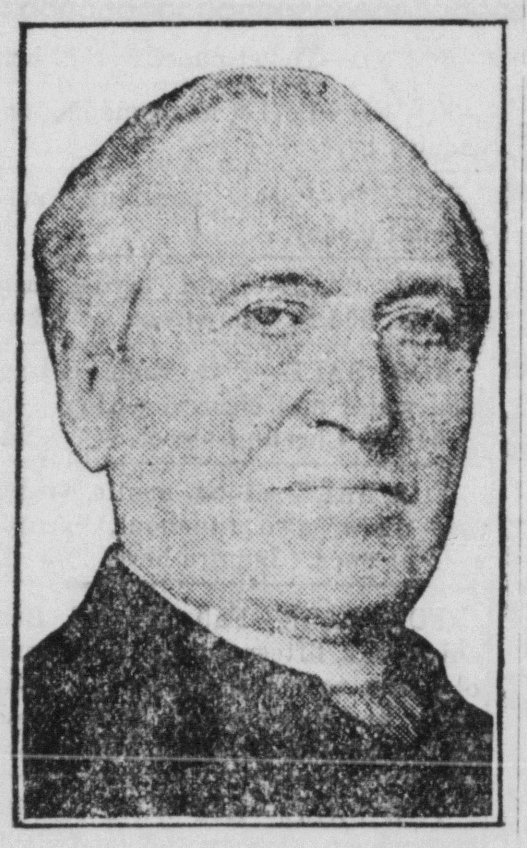
ARCHBISHOP IRELAND

Who Opened Conservation Congress With Divine Invocation.



CHINA AGITATED

Yuan Shi Kai's Return to Power Considered Most Significant.

Pekin, Sept. 1.—Yuan Shi Kai's return to power with the resultant emerging and modernizing of China's foreign and domestic policy, grows increasingly greater. Officials are conferring daily with Viceroys Yui Cheng, Hsi Liang and Chang Yen Chuen in reference to Yuan Shi Kai's statement and the reform of the regent's policy. Meanwhile official business is almost suspended. The legations are watching the movement with keen interest.

Hugo and His Disciple.

A young man, an admirer of the great poet, attended one of Victor Hugo's receptions, became engaged in argument and lost his temper. Hugo solemnly rebuked him, and he subsided. Presently the guests retired. One of them, however, had forgotten his umbrella and returned to get it. Looking through an open door from the vestibule, he perceived the young man on his knees before the poet, sobbing out his apologies for his disrespect, while Victor Hugo, with almost regal dignity, extended his hand to him and bade him rise.

Try a Want Ad in the Republican.

Birth of Modern Science.

Modern science may be said to have its source in the famous museum of Alexandria. Students went there by thousands to follow mathematics, chemistry, anatomy, botany and zoology. After the long interregnum of the scholastic period Lord Bacon took up the thread that had been dropped by the Alexandrians and in his "Novum Organum" laid the foundation of the inductive method, out of which most of our modern scientific discoveries have come. Bacon was not himself a practical scientist, but he furnished the instrument with which others were to work for the conquest of nature and her subjugation to man.—New York American.

Don't go around with a grouch. You make yourself disagreeable to everybody. Your mental attitude is doubtless due to some physical ailment. Get a package of Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. See how quickly that will banish your troubles and enable you to see the "brighter side." Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Brass.

Brass is an alloy of tin and copper, and analysis of the earliest existing specimens demonstrates that it was formerly manufactured in the proportions of one part of tin to nine of copper. A notice in Genesis fixes the discovery and use of both these metals, according to the Bible, at between 4,004 and 1,635 years before the Christian era.

Mother—Yes, one package makes two quarts of baby medicine. See directions. There is nothing just as good for babies and children as Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Art at Home.

Believe me, if we want art to begin at home, as it must, we must clear our houses of troublesome superfluities that are forever in our way, conventional comforts that are not real comforts and do but make work for servants and doctors. If you want a golden rule that will fit everybody this is it: "Have nothing in your houses that you do not know to be useful or believe to be beautiful."—William Morris.

My wife arose from her bed one morn,
She rose with an aching head;
How well I'd been, she said to me,
If I'd taken Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea.
Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

OUR LETTER HEADS ARE

COME IN AND PLACE YOUR ORDER
WORK IS RIGHT --- PRICE IS RIGHT

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR DRAIN.

State of Indiana, Jackson County, ss:
In the Jackson Circuit Court, September Term ,1910.

John W. Smart, John Huebner and Samuel L. Garriott, ex parte petition for drain.

To Alma F. Trowbridge, Mabel Peugh, Daniel W. Henderson and Simeon L. Henderson.

You, and each of you, are hereby notified that we, the undersigned, have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Jackson Circuit Court a petition asking for the drainage of the following described real estate, in said county and state, to-wit:

The southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 23, Township 4 north, Range 5 east.

Also the west half of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 22, Township 4 north, Range 5 east, containing 20 acres more or less.

Also the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 22, Township 4 north, Range 5 east.

Also, the northeast fourth of the southwest fourth of Section 22, Township 4 north, Range 5 east.

Also, the southeast fourth of the southwest fourth of Section 22, Township 4 north, Range 5 east.

Also, the southwest fourth of the southwest fourth of Section 22, Township 4 north, Range 5 east.

Also, the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 22, Township 4 north, Range 5 east.

Also, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 22, Township 4 north, Range 5 east.

Also, the west side of the east half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 22, Township 4 north, Range 5 east, containing 32 acres more or less.

Also, the south side of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 22, Township 4 north, Range 5 east, containing 10 acres, more or less.

Also, the north part of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 22, Township 4 north, Range 5 east, containing 30 acres more or less.

Also, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 21, Township 4 north, Range 5 east.

Also, the southeast fourth of the southeast quarter of Section 21, Township 4 north, Range 5 east.

Also, the southwest fourth of the southeast quarter of Section 21, Township 4, Range 5 east.

Also, the northwest fourth of the southeast quarter of Section 21, Township 4 north, Range 5 east, and owned by petitioner John W. Smart.

Also, the east half of the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 24, Township 4 north, Range 5 east.

Also, the east half of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 24, Township 4 north, Range 5 east, and owned by petitioner John Huebner.

Also, the northwest fourth of the southeast quarter of Section 23, Township 4 north, Range 5 east.

Also, part of the northeast fourth of the southwest quarter of Section 23, Township 4 north, Range 5 east, containing 31 acres more or less.

Also, the east half of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 23, Township 4 north, Range 5 east containing 20 acres more or less.

Also, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 23, Township 4 north, Range 5 east, and owned by the petitioner Samuel L. Garriott.

It is believed that said drainage can be best and most cheaply accomplished by a ditch and drain, beginning:

At or near the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 19, Township 4 north, Range 6 east, running thence southwest to a point in the northwest corner of the east half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 24, Township 4 north, Range 5 east; thence in a southwesterly direction to a point on the west line and midway between the northwest and southwest corners of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of said Section 24; thence southwest to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 23, Township 4 north, Range 5 east; thence southwest to a point about 35 rods south of the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 26, Township 4 north, Range 5 east; thence northwest to the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of said Section 26; thence in a northwesterly direction to the northwest corner of the south west quarter of Section 22, Township 4 north, Range 5 east; thence west upon the half section line between the north and the south half of Section 21, Township 4 north, Range 5 east, to the west line of said Section 21; thence in a southwesterly direction to a point intersecting Grassy Fork creek; thence across said creek and in a southwesterly direction to a point near the Waskom bridge in a natural water course, to-wit: the Muscatituck river.

That such drain will affect the following described other tracts of land in said county and state, to-wit:

The northeast fourth of the southwest fourth of Section 19, Township 4 north, Range 6 east, containing 33.33 acres more or less.

Also, the north half of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 19, Township 4 north, Range 6 east, containing 32.96 acres more or less.

Also, the south half of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 19, Township 4 north, Range 6 east, containing 32.95 acres more or less.

Also, the north half of the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 19, Township 4 north, Range 6 east, containing 33.14 acres more or less.

Also, the south half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 19, Township 4 north, Range 6 east, containing 33.14 acres more or less.

Also, the northeast fourth of the southwest quarter of Section 19, Township 4 north, Range 6 east, containing 33.33 acres more or less.

Also, the west part of the northeast fourth of the northeast quarter of Section 19, Township 4 north, Range 6 east, and the west part of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 19, Township 4 north, Range 6 east, containing 15 acres more or less, and owned by Frank M. Brown.

Also, the west half of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 24, Township 4 north, Range 5 east, containing 20 acres more or less, and owned by Thomas Collins.

Also, northwest quarter of the south east quarter of Section 24, Township 4 north, Range 5 east, and owned by George F. Holle.

Also, the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 24, Township 4 north, Range 5 east, and owned by John Keller.

Also, the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 23, Township 4 north, Range 5 east.

Also, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 23, Township 4 north, Range 5 east, and owned by Sarah J. Sturgeon and Samuel A. Sturgeon.

Also, the south part of the southwest fourth of the southwest quarter of Section 24, Township 4 north, Range 5 east, containing 35 acres more or less, and owned by Alma F. Trowbridge and Mabel Peugh.

Also, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 26, Township 4 north, Range 5 east, and owned by Edward C. Koester.

Also, part of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 26, Township 4 north, Range 5 east, containing 17 acres more or less, and owned by Daniel W. Henderson.

Also, part of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 26, Township 4 north, Range 5 east, containing 16 acres more or less, and owned by Simeon L. Henderson.

Also, the north end of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 26, Township 4 north, Range 5 east, containing 10 acres more or less, and owned by Simeon L. Henderson and Daniel W. Henderson.

Also, part of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 23, Township 4 north, Range 5 east, containing 10 acres more or less.

Also part of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 26, Township 4 north, Range 5 east, containing 6 acres more or less, and owned by Ray R. Keach.

Also, the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 26, Township 4 north, Range 5 east.

Also the north half of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 26, Township 4 north, Range 5 east, containg 20 acres more or less.

Also, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 23, Township 4 north, Range 5 east, and owned by James W. Cunningham.

Also, the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 21, Township 4 north, Range 5 east.

Also, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 22, Township 4 north, Range 5 east, and owned by Wilhelmina Reynolds.

Also, the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 21, Township 4 north, Range 5 east, and owned by Virgil H. Nantroup.

Also, the south half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 4 north, Range 5 east.

Also, the north half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 4 north, Range 5 east.

Also, the north half of the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 21, Township 4 north, Range 5 east.

Also, the south half of the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 21, Township 4 north, Range 5 east.

Also, the east side of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 21, Township 21, Township 4 north, Range 5 east, containing 19 acres more or less, and owned by Martin J. Tormoehlen.

Also, part of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 4 north, Range 5 east, containing 30 acres more or less, and owned by Fred Rottger.

Also, the north half of part of the east half of southeast quarter of Section 20, Township 4 north, Range 5 east, containing 36 acres more or less.

Also, the south half of part of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 20, Township 4 north, Range 5 east, containing 36 acres more or less, and owned by William Wolka.

Also, the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 20, Township 4 north, Range 5 east.

Also, the south half of the northwest part of the northeast quarter of Section 20, Township 4 north, Range 5 east, containing 30 acres more or less, and owned by Henry Pottschmidt.

Also, the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 20, Township 4 north, Range 5 east.

Also, the north part of the southeast fourth of the southeast quarter of Section 20, Township 4 north, Range 5 east, containg 15 acres more or less, and owned by John F. W. Steinkamp.

Also the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of Section 20. Township 4 north, Range 5 east, containing 20 acres more or less, and owned by Henry J. Reddicker.

Also, the east half of the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 21, Township 4 north, Range 5 east, and owned by William G. L. Tormoehlen.

Also, the west half of the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 21, Township 4 north, Range 5 east, and owned by Anna M. E. Reddicker.

You, and each of you, are further hereby notified that said petition will be docketed for hearing in said court on the 5th day of October, 1910.

JOHN W. SMART,
JOHN HUEBNER,
SAMUEL L .GARRIOTT,
Petitioners.

James A. Cox,
Kochenour & Prince, Attorneys.

HERE IS A REMEDY THAT WILL CURE ECZEMA.

"We Prove It"

Why waste time and money experimenting with greasy salves and lotions, trying to drive the eczema germ from underneath the skin when the A. J. Pellens Drug Store guarantees ZEMO, a clean liquid preparation for external use to rid the skin of the germ life that causes the trouble? One application will relieve the itching and often times one bottle is sufficient to cure a minor case of eczema.

In over 2,000 towns and cities in America, the leading druggist has the agency for ZEMO and he will tell you the marvelous cures made by this clean, simple treatment. ZEMO is recognized as the cleanest and most popular treatment for eczema, pimples, dandruff and all other forms of skin or scalp affections whether on infant or grown person. Will you try a bottle on our recommendation? A. J. Pellens Drug Store.

Financial Disaster.

The Italian fruiterer who had vainly endeavored to instill true commercial instincts into the mind of his errant son was bewailing his fate at his offspring's perverse conduct:

"I leava him for two minoot ata my stand, and whata you tink? He ruina the bus—totala ruin. He sella the front row of the orange."—New York Times.

Best Treatment for a Burn.

If for no other reason, Chamberlain's Salve should be kept in every household on account of its great value in the treatment of burns. It allays the pain almost instantly, and unless the injury is a severe one, heals the parts without leaving a scar. This salve is also unequaled for chapped hands, sore nipples and diseases of the skin. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

London's Big Bell.

"Big Ben," the bell in Westminster clock tower, London, is known the world over, but it is incorrectly named. Sir Benjamin Hall, the first commissioner of works, during whose tenure of office the clock was erected, had far less to do with it than Lord Grimthorpe, who designed it and was the moving spirit in its erection. In justice to him it should be known as "Old Grim."

Good for Biliousness.

"I took two of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets last night, and I feel fifty per cent. better than I have for weeks," says J. J. Firestone, of Allegan, Mich. "They are certainly a fine article for biliousness." For sale by Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co. Samples free.

Not to Blame.

She—Saturday is our silver wedding. Don't you think we ought to kill the pig and have a feast?

He—Kill the pig? I don't see why the poor animal is to blame for what happened twenty-five years ago.—London Tit-Bits.

Don't waste your money buying plasters when you can get abottle of Chamberlain's Liniment for twenty-five cents. A piece of flannel dampened with this liniment is superior to any plaster for lame back, pains in the side and chest, and much cheaper. Sold by Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

LOUIS W. HILL

Head of Arrangements Committee of the Conservation Congress.

DROPPED THEIR LOOT IN HURRY OF FLIGHT

Murderers Who Held Up Paymaster Profited Nothing.

Hudson, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The bandits who murdered young Denton Fowler, assistant treasurer of the Atlas Building Material company, and his negro driver, George Ragsdale, Saturday afternoon, fled through the woods in such haste that they dropped the treasurer's suitcase containing $5,600 in gold, silver and bills. Police Chief James J. Lane and Superintendent Jerry Leonard of the Atlas brickyards stumbled on the bag Sunday while they were beating up the thickets with a party of armed men.

Leonard and Lane found not only the money that Dent Fowler had been hurrying with to the Atlas brickmakers, but within a few steps of where Mr. Fowler and the plucky negro had been shot to death they came upon the weapons the robbers had used in the killing, a Winchester repeating rifle, a shotgun and two revolvers. Searching through the wet bush they picked up the trail of two of the assassins, which led to the brickyard where 150 of the employes had been waiting for Fowler's approach with their three weeks' pay. While Lane's country detectives were skillfully gathering clues from the woods which were telling tales on the robbers, another part of policemen and citizen volunteers under Sergeant Cruise and Policeman Klemmer were finding interesting things less than a quarter of a mile away on the other side of a road where the men were killed. Here and there, leading in exactly the opposite direction from the tracks that Lane and Leonard were nosing, Cruise came upon the prints of hobnailed shoes, impressions deep in the mud and sharply marked on bushes that had been trampled down by rushing feet. Chief Lane is convinced that he can nail the murderers within a few hours. The evidence is such already, he says, that he can almost give their names.

DOWN ON AUTOS

Indiana Farmers Complain That Speeders Are Killing Stock.

Anderson, Ind., Sept. 5.—Farmers along the Indianapolis pike between this city and Pendleton are considering organizing to prevent automobile speeding. Great damage to livestock by motorists has been reported during the last few months. Last week a valuable calf was killed by an automobile, and other farmers report the loss of a hog, a prize turkey, two geese and ten chickens. The farmers say that the autoists raise such a cloud of dust that it is impossible to learn the numbers of the machines, and that they will use drastic measures to put an end to speeding in that vicinity.

HAD CLOSE CALL

Tom Heath's Launch Run Down by Excursion Steamer.

New York, Sept. 5.—A naphtha launch supposed to belong to Thomas Heath of the vaudeville team of McIntyre and Heath, was cut down off Rockaway Point last night by an excursion steamer and three men and four women were thrown into the water. All hands were rescued by the boats lowered from the steamer, and taken to Sheepshead bay. Three of the four women in the party were unconscious when taken from the water. Heath is said to have been running the launch. All of the party were theatrical persons.

STERN MEASURES

"Nickel Plate' Detectives Ordered to Shoot Train Wreckers.

Hammond, Ind., Sept. 3.—Within ten days four attempts have been made to wreck Nickel Plate trains at different points between Hammond and Hegewisch, and railroad detectives confess they are baffled in their efforts to solve the mystery. Every effort to get information from Nickel Plate officials regarding the operations of the wreckers and their motives has failed. Orders from detective headquarters have been issued to fill full of lead anyone found attempting to wreck a train.

SKIN AFFECTIONS

Whether on Infant or Grown Person Cured by Zemo and Zemo Soap. "An Unusual Offer"

The A. J. Pellens Drug Store says to every person, be it man, woman or child, who has an irritated, tender or itching skin to come to our store and procure a bottle of ZEMO and a cake of ZEMO soap and if you are not entirely satisfied with results, come back and get your money. So confident are we of the efficacy of this clean, simple treatment, that we make you this unusual offer.

ZEMO is a clear liquid for external use that has cured so many cases of eczema, pimples, dandruff and other forms of skin diseases. ZEMO and ZEMO soap are the most economical as well as the cleanest and most effective treatment for affections of skin or scalp, whether on infant or grown person.

Appropriate.

The professor of painting has just entered the class room, where smoking is strictly prohibited. Here he finds an art student holding in his hand a newly filled cherry wood pipe.

Professor (ironically)—What a queer paint brush you have got there! What are you going to do with it?

Student – Oh, I'm going to make clouds with it!

"Can be depended upon" is an expression we all like to hear, and when it is used in connection with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy it means that it never fails to cure diarrhoea, dysentery or bowel complaints. It is pleasant to take and equally valuable for children and adults. Sold by Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Dolls.

The ivory doll of the Roman child was too costly for the ages that followed the fall of the empire. For many centuries dolls must have been chiefly of home manufacture. The first shop made dolls after the middle ages were the jointed wooden dolls of the Netherlands. These were known in England and in this country, too, in colonial times as "Flanders babies."

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is today the best known medicine in use for the relief and cure of bowel complaints. It cures griping, diarrhoea, dysentery, and should be taken at the first unnatural looseness of the bowels. It is equally valuable for children and adults. It always cures. Sold by Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

A Correction.

The habit of contradicting sometimes "o'erleaps itself" unwittingly.

"I've heerd it said," remarked a lounger at the crossroads store, "that John Henderson over by Woodville was one of eighteen sons."

"That's whar ye heerd wrong," contributed the chronic kicker. "It wasn't John Henderson at all. 'Twas a brother o' his'n."—Lippincott's.

Your kindney trouble may be of long standing, it may be either acute or chronic, but whatever it is Foley's Kidney Remedy will aid you to get rid of it quickly and restore your natural health and vigor. "One bottle of Foley's Kidney Remedy made me well," said J. Sibbull, of Grand View, Wis. Commence taking it now. Sold by all druggists.

Imagination.

It is imagination rather than reason that distinguishes man from brute, and no person who is devoid of imagination can know extremes of happiness or misery. Happiness in a great measure depends on the faculty for forgetting.

Mrs. Jacob Wilmert, Lincoln, Ill., found her way back to perfect health. She writes: "I suffered with kidney trouble and backache and my appetite was very poor at times. A few weeks ago I got Foley Kidney Pills and gave them a fair trial. They gave me great relief, so continued till now I am again in perfect health." Sold by all druggists.

A Cow's Milk.

Four hundred gallons of milk a year is about the average yield of a healthy cow.

Your complexion as well as your temper is rendered miserable by a disordered liver. By taking Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets you can improve both. Sold by Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Sunday Papers.

The first Sunday paper in this country was the Sunday Courier, begun at New York in 1825.

Not a minute should be lost when a child shows symptoms of croup. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. Sold by Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Republican Want Ads Pay.

SEVEN MODERN WONDERS.

Five Are Engineering Works, and None Is American.

Of the seven modern wonder works of the world not one is American. One of them, 400 years old, has its inspiration in religion—St. Peter's at Rome, the largest church ever built. The second, 100 years old, is the greatest triumphal arch ever erected, commemorating the victories of the great conqueror Napoleon I. The other five are modern engineering works. It is typical of the changed ideal of the ages that only one of the ancient wonders was utilitarian and only one of the modern wonders is religious, five being distinctly utilitarian. Yet noble ideals gave them all birth.

Of the utilitarian works the Suez canal easily comes first. It shortens the sea route from northern Europe to the orient by 5,000 miles, between certain ports more than half. The canal was begun in 1859, estimated to cost $30,000,000 and to be finished in 1864. Its actual cost was $80,000,000, and it was opened in 1869.

The next great engineering work was also French, the Eiffel tower, rising 1,000 feet into the air, at once the highest structure erected by man and the prototype of modern American steel construction, which, as a matter of course, followed when passenger elevators or lifts were made practical.

The third great wonder is the Firth of Forth bridge—cantilevers, similar to three pairs of great Eiffel towers, each pair joined at its base, stretching out horizontally 900 feet without end support. This bridge is massive in design because wind pressure is more dangerous than train load.

The fourth modern wonder is the St. Gothard tunnel, twelve miles long, under the Alps. There was a Brenner railroad route over the Austrian Alps, a Mont Cenis tunnel under the French Alps, but Italy, Switzerland and Germany combined to divert the century old trade between south and north to a shorter new route, the key to the situation being the long tunnel, more than twice as long as any American railroad tunnel.

The seventh and last of the modern wonders are twin cousin ships, the Lusitania and the Mauretania, subsidized and designed to restore to Great Britain the blue ribbon of the sea.

Of these seven wonders one belongs to Italy, one jointly to Italy and Switzerland, three to France and two to Great Britain. An ideal definitely conceived in advance and tenaciously realized is manifest in each, and in most of them other efficiency principles are applied, in some only in embryonic vestiges, in others in advanced form, notably in the two steamers, which as to cost, time of completion and performance realized expectations.—Engineering Magazine.

DELICATE SURGERY.

New Invention Enables Interior of Lung to Be Seen.

By the use of a newly invented miniature searchlight telescope passed down the windpipe and into the bronchial tubes of a patient who had swallowed a shawl pin one of the surgeons of King's hospital was recently able to see the pin, to remove it with forceps and to save the life of the patient, who was apparently beyond human aid.

The instrument, called a bronchoscope, resembles a small bent telescope fitted with lenses at different angles and has a tiny electric light which can be passed deep into the lung. The day after the pin was swallowed an X ray examination showed its position beneath the sixth rib, about an inch to the right of the breastbone. The patient was chloroformed, and then a 20 per cent solution of cocaine was sprayed over the larynx and windpipe. The telescope tube was then passed through the mouth and larynx down the windpipe. Peering down the tube, the surgeon finally located the pin, fixed head downward in one of the branches of the windpipe at a distance of thirteen inches from the mouth.

A pair of very fine forceps on the end of a long flexible wire passed down the hollow telescope tube was then made to grasp the pin, and the pin, forceps and telescope were withdrawn together. Within a few hours the patient was able to return to her home none the worse for an accident which before the invention of the lung telescope would almost inevitably have proved fatal.

Bertillon Collecting Hair.

M. Bertillon, well known for his finger print system of identification for criminals, is collecting samples of hair from all over the world. He believes he has hit on a new method which will make still easier the identification of any one sought by the police.

Every nation, says M. Bertillon, has a different way of expressing a definite shade of hair, the Swedes, for instance, calling chestnut what the French describe as blond. All samples are classed and graduated minutely according to shade in a large catalogue, and every shade will have a special name which M. Bertillon hopes will be adopted as an international standard.

Uranium In the United States.

Uranium is found commercially in only two minerals in the United States—pitchblende and carnotite. Pitchblende, which is widely known because of its use as an ore of radium, occurs in quantity in the United States only in Gilpin county, Colo., where there are four mines that produce it. Carnotite occurs as a yellow powder in sandstones in Utah and Colorado.

JAMES H. BRADY

Governor of Idaho Renominated by Republicans of That State.

Boise, Idaho, Sept. 3.—Returns from the First district primary election held in this state indicate that Governor James H. Brady is renominated by the Republicans by 2,000 majority. James H. Hawley was nominated by the Democrats for governor by a heavy majority.

PAPER'S FIRST ISSUE CALLED FOR TRAGEDY

Cuban Editor Slain for Defaming Young Woman.

Havana, Sept. 3.—Jose Pennino, a naturalized Cuban of Italian birth, who is a prominent Liberal politician and a candidate for the Havana municipal council, shot and killed Huan Amer, a Spaniard, editor of the Chantecler, a comic weekly, the first issue of which appeared yesterday. The paper published an indecent attack on a young lady, a member of the best society, whom Pennino was courting. Such cowardly defamation of women has been very common here, but this is the first instance of retribution.

Pennino, who is very radical in his political beliefs, was deported by the late President Palma on the ground that he was a pernicious foreigner. He gave himself up to the police.

OPERATORS CAPITULATE

Illinois Miners Have Won Their Long Contention.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—The five-months' fight between the Illinois coal operators and miners has ended in victory for the employes. The scale of wages fixed by the miners at their meeting at Peoria was adopted. The operators capitulated and it was caused by the report that several of their members in the Peoria district were about to desert the organization and sign the union scale as individuals. During the long strike there was no violence.

Illness Interrupts Trip.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 5.—James R. Keene is ill at the Good Samaritan hospital. Mr. Keene came to Lexington Saturday night, en route to Castleton to take a look at his thoroughbred yearlings. He has not been at the farm in five years. The last time he was here he had quite a serious spell, being ill for several days. He had feared the trip might not agree with him, and did not feel as if his health would permit of it just now,

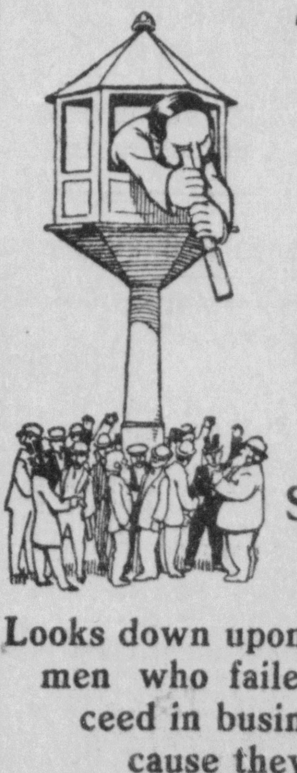
Warden Reid's Funeral.

Michigan City, Ind., Sept. 5.—The body of the late warden, James D. Reid, is lying in state at the Reid home this afternoon. The fuleral will be held at 10:30 tomorrow, with servives conducted by the Rev. O. L. Kiplinger, the prison chaplain. Burial will be made at South Bend.

No Chance to Tell.

Hobb—How fast can your car go?
Nobb—The cops never let me find out.
—Brooklyn Eagle.

From the Watch Tower of Assured Business and Established Trade the Successful Merchant



Looks down upon the mob of men who failed to succeed in business because they did not
ADVERTISE

DRUGS AND MEDICINES
Prescriptions A Specialty
GEORGE F. MEYER'S
DRUG STORE

"Will Go on Your Bond"
Will write any kind of
INSURANCE
Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

ANNA E. CARTER
NOTARY PUBLIC
Pension Vouchers Filled Out.
Office at the Daily REPUBLICAN office, 108 West Second Street.

LEWIS & SWAILS
LAWYERS
SEYMOUR, INDIANA

WE DO
PRINTING
THAT
PLEASES.

Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Company.

In Effect Jan. 2, 1910.

Northbound Cars Lv. Seymour	TO	Southbound Cars Ar. Seymour FROM	
7:00 a. m.	I	C	6:30 a. m.
x8:10 a. m.	I	G	7:50 a. m.
9:03 a. m.	I	I	8:51 a. m.
•9:17 a. m.	I	I	•9:10 a. m.
10:03 a. m.	I	I	9:50 a. m.
11:03 a. m.	I	I	10:50 a. m.
•11:17 a. m.	I	I	•11:10 a. m.
12:03 p. m.	I	I	11:50 a. m.
1:03 p. m.	I	I	12:50 p. m.
•1:17 p. m.	I	I	1:50 p. m.
2:03 p. m.	I	I	•2:10 p. m.
3:03 p. m.	I	I	2:50 p. m
•3:17 p. m.	I	I	3:50 p. m.
4:03 p. m.	I	I	•4:10 p. m.
5:03 p. m.	I	I	4:50 p. m.
6:03 p. m.	I	I	5:50 p. m.
•6:17 p. m.	I	I	•6:10 p. m.
7:03 p. m.	I	I	6:50 p. m.
•8:17 p. m.	I	I	•8:10 p. m.
9:03 p. m.	I	I	8:50 p. m.
10:45 p. m.	G	I	9:50 p. m.
11:55 p. m.	C	I	11:38 p. m.

I—Indianapolis.
G—Greenwood.
C—Columbus.
*—Hoosier Flyers. •—Dixie Flyers.
x—Seymour-Indianapolis Limiteds.

Cars make connections at Seymour with train of the B. & O. R. R. and Southern Indiana R. R. for all points east and west of Seymour.

For rates and full information, see agents and official time table folders in all cars.

General Offices—Columbus, Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE TRACTION COMPANY.

In effect May 10, 1910.

Dixie Flyers leave Seymour for Crothersville, Scottsburg, Sellersburg, Watson Junction, Jeffersonville and Louisville at 9:11, 11:11 a. m. and 2:11, 4:11, 6:11, 8:11 p. m.

Local cars leave Seymour for Louisville and all intermediate points at 6:00, 8:00, 10:00 a. m. 12:00 m., *1:00, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, *9:00, *11:00 p. m.

Freight service daily except Sunday between Seymour, Jeffersonville, Louisville, New Albany and all intermediate points.

Express service given on local passenger cars

* Runs as far as Scottsburg only.

For rates and further information see agents, or official time folders in all cars.

GENERAL OFFICES,
Scottsburg, Indiana.

Southern Indiana Railway Company.

NORTH BOUND.
—Daily—

	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Lv Seymour	6:40 am	11:40 am	5:05 pm
Lv Bedford	7:58 am	1:00 pm	6:25 pm
Lv Odon	9:07 am	2:08 pm	7:34 pm
Lv Elnora	9:17 am	2:18 pm	7:44 pm
Lv Beehuter	9:33 am	2:35 pm	7:59 pm
Lv Linton	9:48 am	2:48 pm	8:14 pm
Lv Jasonville	10:12 am	3:12 pm	8:38 pm
Ar Tr. Haute	11:05 am	4:05 pm	9:30 pm

No. 28 mixed leaves Westport at 5:00 p.m., arrives at Seymour 6:40 p.m. daily except Sunday.

SOUTH BOUND.
—Daily—

	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
Lv Tr. Haute	6:00 am	11:10 am	5:35 pm
Lv Jasonville	6:54 am	12:04 pm	6:29 pm
Lv Linton	7:18 am	12:28 pm	6:53 pm
Lv Beehunter	7:30 am	12:40 pm	7:05 pm
Lv Elnora	7:45 am	12:55 pm	7:20 pm
Lv Odon	7:55 am	1:05 pm	7:34 pm
Lv Bedford	9:12 am	2:22 pm	8:48 pm
Ar Seymour	10:25 am	3:35 pm	10:00 pm

No. 25 mixed leaves Seymour for Westport at 2:50 p.m., arrives at Westport 4:35 p.m., daily except Sunday.

For time tables and further information, apply to local agent, or
H. P. RADLEY, G. P. & T. A.
Trust Building, Terre Haute.

LOOK OUT FOR TRUST INFLUENCE

This Is Roosevelt's Warning In Speech at St. Paul.

WE ARE RECKLESS SPENDERS

Deals With State and Federal Control of Waterways—Explains How Great Conservation Fight Has Been Won. Special Interests Must Be Controlled.

St. Paul, Sept. 6.—America's reputation for efficiency stands deservedly high throughout the world. We are efficient probably to the full limit that any nation can attain by the methods hitherto used. There is great reason to be proud of our achievements and yet no reason to believe that we cannot excel our past. Through a practically unrestrained individualism we have reached a pitch of literally unexampled material prosperity, although the distribution of this prosperity leaves much to be desired from the standpoint of justice and fair dealing.

But we have not only allowed the individual a free hand, which was in the main right; we have also allowed great corporations to act as though they were individuals and to exercise the rights of individuals, in addition to using the vast combined power of high organization and enormous wealth for their own advantage.

This development of corporate action, it is true, is doubtless in large part responsible for the gigantic development of our natural resources, but it is not less responsible for waste, destruction and monopoly on an equally gigantic scale.

The method of reckless and uncontrolled private use and waste has done for us all the good it ever can, and it is time to put an end to it before it does all the evil it easily may. We have passed the time when heedless waste and destruction and arrogant monopoly are any longer permissible.

Henceforth we must seek national efficiency by a new and a better way, by the way of the orderly development and use, coupled with the preservation of our natural resources, by making the most of what we have for the benefit of all of us, instead of leaving the sources of material prosperity open to indiscriminate exploitation.

These are some of the reasons why it is wise that we should abandon the old point of view and why conservation has become a patriotic duty.

Waterways.

One of the greatest of our conservation problems is the wise and prompt development and use of the waterways of this nation.

The Twin Cities, lying as they do at the headwaters of the Mississippi, are not upon the direct line of the proposed lakes to the gulf deep waterway. Yet they are deeply interested in its prompt completion, as well as in the deepening and regulation of the Mississippi to the mouth of the Missouri and to the gulf.

The project for a great trunk waterway, an arm of the sea, extending from the gulf of Mexico to the great lakes, should not be abandoned. The lakes to the gulf deep waterway and the development of the rivers which flow into it should be pushed to completion vigorously and without delay. But we must recognize at the outset that there are certain conditions without which the people cannot hope to derive from it the benefits they have a right to expect.

In nearly every river city from St. Paul to the gulf the water front is controlled by the railways. Nearly every artificial waterway in the United States, either directly or indirectly, is under the same control.

It goes without saying that unless the people prevent it in advance the railways will attempt to take control of our waterways as fast as they are improved and completed, nor would I blame them if we, the people, are supine in the matter.

We must see to it that adequate terminals are provided in every city and town on every improved waterway, terminals open under reasonable conditions to the use of every citizen and rigidly protected against monopoly. And we must compel the railways to co-operate with the waterways continuously, effectively and under reasonable conditions.

Unless we do so the railway lines will refuse to deliver freight to the boat lines, either openly or by imposing prohibitory conditions, and the waterways once improved will do comparatively little for the benefit of the people who pay the bill.

The National Forests.

The people of the United States believe in the complete and rounded development of inland waterways for all the useful purposes they can be made to serve. They believe also in forest protection and forest extension.

The fight for our national forests in the west has been won. After a campaign in which the women of Minnesota did work which should secure to them the perpetual gratitude of their state Minnesota won her national forest and will keep it, but the fight to create the southern Appalachian and White mountain forests in the east is not yet over.

The bill has passed the house and will come before the senate for a vote next February. The people of the United States regardless of party or section should stand solidly behind it and see that their representatives do likewise.

If any proof were needed that forest protection is a national duty the recent destruction of forests in the west by fire would supply it. Even with the aid of the army added to that of the forest service the loss has been severe. Without either it would have been vastly greater.

But the forest service does more than protect the national forests against fire. It makes them practically and increasingly useful as well. During the last year for which I have the figures the national forests were used by 22,000 cattlemen with their herds, 5,000 sheepmen with their flocks, 5,000 timbermen with their crews and 45,000 miners. More than 5,000 persons used them for other special industries. Nearly 34,000 settlers had the free use of wood.

The total resident population of the national forests is about a quarter of a million, which is larger than the population of certain states.

More than 700,000 acres of agricultural land have been patented or listed for patent within the forests, and the reports of the forest officers show that more than 400,000 people a year use the forests for recreation, camping, hunting, fishing and similar purposes. All this is done, of course, without injury to the timber, which has a value of at least $1,000,000,000.

Moreover, the national forests protect the water supply of a thousand cities and towns, about 800 irrigation projects and more than 300 power projects, not counting the use of water for these and other purposes by individual settlers.

I think that hereafter we may safely disregard any statements that the national forests are withdrawn from settlement and use.

A Country Life Institute.

The investigations of the country life commission have led the farmers of this country to realize that they have not been getting their fair share of progress and all that it brings. Some of our farming communities in the Mississippi valley and in the middle west have made marvelous progress, yet even the best of them, like communities of every other kind, are not beyond improvement, while much needs to be done in some other sections to improve country life.

As yet we know comparatively little of the basic facts of rural civilization. The means for better farming we have studied with care, but to better living on the farm and to better business on the farm the farmers themselves have given scant attention.

Last spring while visiting the capital of Hungary, Budapest, I was immensely impressed by the Museum of Country Life, containing an extraordinary series of studies in agriculture, in stock raising, in forestry, in mining. The exhibits were of the utmost practical importance and were also intensely interesting and instructive.

I greatly wish we had such a museum in Washington, and some of your farmer congressmen ought to get a full and detailed report of this Budapest museum to be printed for distribution in a public document.

Human Efficiency.

As a people we have not yet learned to economize. One of the virtues we Americans most need is thrift. It is a mere truism to say that luxury and extravagance are not good for a nation. So far as they affect character, the loss they cause may be beyond computation. But in the material sense there is a loss greater than is caused by both extravagance and luxury put together.

I mean the needless, useless and excessive loss to our people from premature death and avoidable diseases. Wholly apart from the grief, the suffering and the wretchedness which they cause, the material loss each year has been calculated at nearly twice what it costs to run the federal government.

In addition to the state and city health officers and organizations, there is urgently needed a federal bureau of health, to act, so far as the national government properly may, to relieve our people from this dreadful burden.

The National Conservation Commission.

One of the most important meetings in our recent history was that of the governors in the White House in May, 1908, to consider the conservation question. By the advice of the governors the meeting was followed by the appointment of a national conservation commission. The meeting of the governors directed the attention of the country to conservation as nothing else could have done, while the work of the commission gave the movement definiteness and supplied it with a practical program. But at the moment when the commission was ready to begin the campaign for putting its program into effect an amendment to the sundry civil service bill was introduced by a congressman from Minnesota with the purpose of putting a stop to the work so admirably begun. Congress passed the amendment.

It deserves the confidence and support of every citizen interested in the wise development and preservation of our natural resources and in preventing them from passing into the hands of uncontrolled monopolies. It joins with the national conservation congress in holding this meeting. I am here by the joint invitation of both.

State and Federal Control.

But, while we of the United States are anxious as I believe we are able to be of assistance to others, there are problems of our own which we must not overlook. One of the most important conservation questions of the moment relates to the control of water power monopoly in the public interest.

There is apparent to the judicious observer a distinct tendency on the part of our opponents to cloud the issue by raising the question of state as against federal jurisdiction. We are ready to meet that issue it if is forced upon us. But there is no hope for the plain people in such conflicts of jurisdiction.

The essential question is not one of hair splitting legal technicalities. It is simply this: Who can best regulate the special interests for the public good?

Most of the predatory corporations are interstate or have interstate affiliations; therefore they are largely out of reach of effective state control and fall of necessity within the federal jurisdiction. One of the prime objects of those among them that are grasping and greedy is to avoid any effective control either by state or nation, and they advocate at this time state control simply because they believe it to be the least effective.

In the great fight of the people to drive the special interests from the domination of our government the nation is stronger and its jurisdiction is more effective than that of any state. The most effective weapon against these great corporations, most of which are financed and owned on the Atlantic coast, will be federal laws and the federal executive.

That is why I so strongly oppose the demand to turn these matters over to the states. It is fundamentally a demand against the interest of the plain people, of the people of small means, against the interest of our children and our children's children, and it is primarily in the interest of the great corporations, which desire to escape all government control.

The Conservation Fight.

One of the difficulties in putting into practice the conservation idea is that the field to which it applies is constantly growing in the public mind. It has been no slight task to bring before 100,000,000 people a great conception like that of conservation and convince them that it is right.

This much we have accomplished. But there remain much to be cleared up and many misunderstandings to be removed. These misunderstandings are due in part at least to direct misrepresentation by the men to whose interest it is that conservation should not prosper.

For example, we find it constantly said by men who should know better that temporary withdrawals, such as the withdrawals of coal lands, will permanently check development.

Yet the fact is that these withdrawals have no purpose except to prevent the coal lands from passing into private ownership until congress can pass laws to open them to development under conditions just alike to the public and to the men who will do the developing.

If there is delay the responsibility for it rests not on the men who made the withdrawals to protect the public interest, but on those who prevent congress from passing wise legislation and so putting an end to the need for withdrawals.

We have a right to congratulate ourselves on this marvelous progress. But there is no reason for believing that the fight is won. In the beginning the special interests, who are our chief opponents in the conservation fight, paid little heed to the movement, because they neither understood it nor saw that if it won they might lose. But with the progress of conservation in the minds of our people the fight is getting sharper.

The nearer we approach to victory the bitterer the opposition that we must meet and the greater the need for caution and watchfulness. Open opposition we can overcome, but I warn you especially against the men who come to congresses such as this, ostensibly as disinterested citizens, but actually as the paid agents of the special interests.

I heartily approve the attitude of any corporation, interested in the deliberations of a meeting such as this, which comes hither to advocate by its openly accredited agents views which it believes the meeting should have in mind. But I condemn with equal readiness the appearance of a corporate agent before any convention who does not declare himself frankly as such.

This congress is a direct appeal to the patriotism of our whole people. The nation wisely looks to such gatherings for counsel and leadership. Let that leadership be sound, definite, practical and on the side of all the people. It would be no small misfortune if a meeting such as this should ever fall into the hands of the open enemies or false friends of the great movement which it represents.

What this country needs is what every free country must set before it as the great goal toward which it works—an equal opportunity for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness for every one of its citizens. To achieve this end we must put a stop to the improper political dominion no less than the improper economic dominion of the great special interests.

This country, its natural resources, its natural advantages, its opportunities and its institutions belong to all its citizens.

They cannot be enjoyed fully and freely under any government in which the special interests as such have a voice. The supreme political task of our day, the indispensable condition of national efficiency and national welfare is to drive the special interests out of our public life.

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